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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family, 32 columns.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1874.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 89.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who is not a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

BRIDGING NAVIGABLE WATERS.

Official Complaint Against the Pittsburgh Point Bridge.

National Control of the Whole Subject Suggested.

CAUCUS OF DEMOGRATIC SENATORS.

Pilotage in the Steamboat Bill.

How Senator Flanagan Circumvents His Enemies.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1874.

Bridges Over Navigable Waters.

The communication of Major Merrill regarding the new bridge across the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, which was today referred to the House of Representatives indorsed by the Secretary of War, raises the interesting and important question of the practicability of giving to the United States supervisory control of the bridging of all the navigable waters in the country. It seems that the original thirteen States have an authority over this matter which States subsequently admitted to the Union cannot claim. The former can erect bridges over navigable water without reference to the general law, and the question of national control is one which cannot fail to involve much discussion. The House Committee on Commerce has informally considered the question, but has taken no vote. The sentiment of the committee seems, however, to be in favor of the proposition that the General Government should control the whole matter.

The Tariff Bill.

The sub-committee of conference on the Tariff bill has adjourned to await the call of the chairman, Mr. Sherman. A member of the committee stated to-day that he doubted whether any definite action would be taken before the holidays.

Pacific Mail Matter.

Mr. Irwin, the Pacific Mail witness, was not examined to-day, because the subcommittee is satisfied that he is really ill. A member of the committee stated to your correspondent, this evening, that Mr. Irwin had, up to this time, fully satisfied them of his purpose to testify to the truth, and to withhold nothing. So far he has told the full truth, as the committee believes, and unless he weakens (to use the expression of a member of the committee,) he will completely exculpate himself, but will tell some most damaging facts against certain prominent individuals.

Congressman-Elect Hopkins.

Mr. Hopkins, the Democratic Member of Congress-elect from the Pittsburgh District, is in the city. He arrived here yesterday, after a visit to New Orleans. To-day he was introduced by Hon. Heister Clymer to a number of members of both Houses. He leaves for home to-morrow.

Caucus of Democratic Senators.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus last night, Senator Thurman presiding. They figured out the number of Democratic Senators next session at thirty-one, and hence decided to meet more frequently in the future for the interchange of views. The special object of this meeting was to consider a general line of policy.

The Steamboat Bill

now before the Senate does away with pilotage not voluntary. Representatives of the Pilots Associations in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are here in opposition to this feature of the bill. An amendment will be introduced to conform the pilot service in the new bill to existing laws.

Central Pacific Railroad.

Representatives of the Central Pacific Railroad are endeavoring to get a bill through Congress referring all their differences to the Supreme Court of the United States. A bill to bring the company to terms is now on the Senate calendar.

Flanagan's Little Game.

It is customary in the Senate for committees to consult with the Republican Senators respecting the nominations from their States. Taking advantage of this, Senator Flanagan has pocketed all the recent Texas nominations to Texas postoffices which are not satisfactory to him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1874.

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Ways and Means this afternoon examined T. T. Johnson, Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with reference to the books. It appears that six checks were drawn, one for $850,000 and others aggregating $100,009. At first they were made payable to the order of A. B. Stockwell, and delivered to Vice President Bellows, who took them to the room of Stockwell, the President. Bellows came back to the Secretary, in a few minutes, and said they were to be drawn to the order of Irwin. This was done, and the original checks were destroyed. These checks were indorsed by Irwin. No explanation was given for the change. Witness had no knowledge of transactions involving these amounts. There were no entries in the books showing that any part of the $750,000 was returned. On the 14th of February, 1872, the Executive Committee was called, when a resolution was passed, as follows: "That the President, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to employ counsel and incur such other expenses as may be necessary in connection with measures for an additional subsidy now pending before Congress." On the 21st of February the minutes were unanimously approved and ratified by the Board of Directors. After this, $650,000 were passed to the credit of Irwin and by him checked out. On the 9th of May a draft for $2,000, through Jay Cooke & Co., was given to R. C. Parsons and charged to Stockwell. Witness, after further examining the books, said he also found an entry of a loan to Stockwell for $23,482. All these items were for the same month, and a special loan to Stockwell of $2,000. At the meeting of the Board the statement of the President was that only five, six or seven thousand dollars would be necessary. He was authorized to draw for it. No other objection than those stated in the resolution were there mentioned. The President said the amount would be required for gathering statistics from the Treasury Department about the commerce of China, Japan and India for the information of Congress and the public press, showing the increase of trade and commerce with those countries. No report was ever made as to how the money was expended. Stockwell never informed the Board that he had employed Irwin to look after the subsidy. On May 15, 1872, Stockwell ordered a check for $50,000 to be drawn to the order of Charles Albert, to be charged to Messrs. Eldridge and Irwin. He did not know whether any account had been rendered covering this money. He did not know of any account having been rendered by Parsons, nor did he know that Parsons was an agent of the company. He only heard that Parsons had personal relations with Stockwell.

W. G. F. Bellows testified that he was Vice President of the company pending the application for a subsidy. He confirmed the testimony of the Secretary as to the drawing of checks. The checks were sent to Irwin, in Washington, accompanied by a private letter. Witness did not know what the expenditures in Washington were for. Witness, having been asked whether he knew of any money having been expended here and charged to the San Francisco agency, replied that he thought such money was charged to profit and loss. He could not say how much, but supposed about fifty or sixty thousand dollars.

George S. Scott testified that he had been a Director of the company since May, 1873, and was elected Vice President last May. He had no connection with the company previous to that time, and therefore had no knowledge of what took place during 1872. While in Europe he met Irwin. Irwin declined saying anything about disbursements made in Washington. Irwin said he was ready to state to the company how the money was expended and by whose orders. Witness informed Irwin that he would be responsible for the Board to meet him and hear his explanations. Witness called the attention of the Board to this subject last Tuesday week, and stated the proposition Irwin made to him, namely: To give a full statement of his transactions. Irwin did not tell him the names of the parties who disbursed the money, or through whom it was disbursed. Witness, a short time ago, had a conversation with Stockwell, but learned from him no facts as to how the money was spent. Stockwell did not know where the money went to, except from entries in the books. Stockwell's stock operations and losses were enormous, and he is largely indebted to the company. The company did not admit that affairs were closed between it and Stockwell, but that Stockwell is liable for considerable money due to the company.

James L. Smith testified that he was elected November 16, 1871, a Director of the company and has continued as such to the present time. He was present at the meeting of the Board to consider the subject of the subsidy. The resolution adopted was to meet such legitimate expenses as might be incurred. Witness asked Stockwell what amount would be necessary. Stockwell spoke of lavish expenditures, hotel bills, counsel fees, etc. Witness reminded Stockwell that more than $5,000 could not be spent without a vote of the Board, when Stockwell replied that the expenses could not be over $10,000. Stockwell never reported the progress made or what the agent was doing. Stockwell had entire direction of the money. No communication was made to the Board after the subsidy passed. Stockwell went out of office in May, 1873. Witness never heard of any voucher presented to the company touching disbursements in Washington. Stockwell spent a large amount in obtaining the subsidy.

Mr. Hatch stated to the Committee that he should like to be present when Irwin's testimony is taken. Mr. Dawes, as Chairman of the Committee, replied, that, when Irwin's testimony is taken, it will be read to the full Committee, and no objection will be made to receiving such explanations or testimony as gentlemen may present. Adjourned.

OUR NEW BRIDGE AN OBSTACLE TO NAVIGATION.

The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives communications from the Chief of Engineers, inclosing and indorsing the report of Major Merrill, of the Corps of Engineers, relative to the bridge over the Allegheny river, at Pittsburgh, erected by authority of the State of Pennsylvania. Major Merrill expresses the opinion that this bridge is a serious and unnecessary obstruction to navigation. He thinks, however, that the injury caused by it can be remedied by the removal of a part of the bridge and the insertion of a draw, which should give two clear openings of one hundred and twenty feet each, measured on the line of low water, and should be placed in any part of the bridge except that covered by the southern span. No rip-rap whatever should be permitted in the draw opening. Major Merrill therefore recommends that measures at once be taken to compel the owners to make such modification as will permit the safe passage of boats that usually navigate the Ohio up to Pittsburgh, and also that a general law be enacted to positively prohibit the construction of any bridge over the navigable waters of the United States without the previous approval of its plans by the Secretary of War.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE OHIO.

In another communication laid before the House of Representatives to-day, the Secretary of War transmits and indorses the recommendation of the Engineer Department that steps be taken by Congress to require all railroad or bridge companies to remove all obstructions to navigation on the Ohio river, attention being especially called to the rip-rap thrown around the piers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge at Parkersburg.

KING KALAKAUA PRESENTED TO CONGRESS.

There was an immense crowd of spectators in the galleries and corridors of the House to-day, owing to the announcement of the formal reception of King Kalakaua by Congress; and ladies were admitted to the hall. Punctually at a quarter past twelve o'clock the Senators entered the House and took the seats assigned them. Ten minutes afterwards the King was announced, and, supported by Senator Cameron and Representative Orth, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, walked down the main aisle to the front of the speaker's chair, Senators and Representatives standing in the meantime.

Senator Cameron then presented the King to the Speaker, who made a speech of welcome in the name of Congress.

Judge Allen read the King's reply, after which the Speaker was introduced to the King, the visitors withdrew and the House proceeded with its regular business.

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Death of R. W. Downey, Esq.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., December 18, 1874.

R. W. Downey, Esq., one of our oldest and most prominent lawyers, died at one o'clock to-day, after a long illness. He was an excellent and public-spirited citizen, and will be greatly missed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 18, 1874.

INQUEST ON THE ROSS ABDUCTORS.

The jury of inquest over the bodies of the burglars shot at Bay Ridge, L. I., early Monday morning last, find that the killing was perfectly justifiable, and commend the men who did the shooting.

CONTRACT COMPLETED BETWEEN THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

The representatives of the Union Pacific Railroad Company met yesterday to complete details and remove the minor obstacles to the signing of the contract between them and the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company of California, and the result of the deliberations was that both parties signed the document. The *Times* says, nothing remains but to get the vessels chartered in Liverpool out to San Francisco. They are the Belgic, Celtic and Oceanic, of the White Star Line. They have been chartered by the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company for two years, at seven per cent. of their valuation per annum, with the privilege of purchase at the expiration of that time. The first trip will be made February next.

FIRE RECORD.

Knoxville, Illinois—Loss $45,000—Two Men Killed.

KNOXVILLE, ILLS., December 18.—A fire broke out in Smith's brick block at four o'clock this morning. Two men were killed by the falling of the walls of the building occupied by H. D. Bailey, hardware, and J. S. Brewer, druggist. The estimated loss is $45,000; insurance, $16,500. The fire was under control at 7:30 A. M.

Evansville—$20,000.

EVANSVILLE, December 18.—Deig's flour mill was burned last night. Loss, $20,000.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE.

COLUMBUS, December 18.—In the House a resolution was adopted appointing a select committee to investigate the action of the Board of Public Works, in reference to the management of the canals and other public works of Ohio.

A bill was introduced to provide that all fines assessed for cruelty to animals shall be paid to the societies.

Also, to provide for the election, in April next, of four additional Judges of the Supreme Court, two of these Judges to devote their time to the motion docket, and two to preside over the District Courts throughout the State.

A resolution was offered asking the Ohio members of Congress to oppose all measures granting subsidies to lines of steamships, and any enlargement of or further issue of bonds to Pacific lines of railways.

POLITICAL.

COLONEL YUTZY GETS THE CERTIFICATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SOMERSET, PA., December 18, 1874.

The Schell-Yutzy Senatorial contest was to-day decided by the Court of Somerset county, in favor of Colonel Yutzy.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—For the Middle States, clear or fair weather and slight rise of temperature. For the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy and warmer weather. Cautionary signals continue at Cleveland, Erie and Buffalo.

The steamer Pereire, from Havre, has arrived at New York.

The steamer Great Republic, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, has arrived at San Francisco.

The *Levant Herald* publishes accounts of a famine in Asia Minor, and says the prospect is appalling.

Commander Wm. B. Cushing, United States Navy, who was removed a few days ago to the Government Insane Hospital, is dead.

The Indians are killing white settlers in Lincoln county, Nebraska. General Ord has sent two companies of infantry to the scene of the disturbances.

It is expected that the Fall River mills will start up again on full time by the first of January. There will be a further reduction of ten per cent. on wages.

The Indiana Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the court below in the *habeas corpus* case of Richard Morton. This ruling sends Morton to Chicago for trial on the charge of attempting to bribe the Grain Inspector.

In the German Reichstag, yesterday, a motion was made to cancel the grant for the secret service. This was charged as being an attack upon Prince Bismarck, and the motion was, on this understanding, rejected by a vote of 171 yeas to 99 nays.

The President gave a reception to King Kalakaua last night. His Majesty stood in the East room. On his left was Secretary Fish, who conducted the presentations. On his right were President and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fish and Colonel Grant and his wife.

Use Non-Explosive Oil.

Sold by T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front. Every dealer should have it.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Meeting of the Association—Address by Miss Matilda Hindman—Women's Suffrage as Bearing Upon Temperance.

The Women's Suffrage Association, of Allegheny county, held a meeting last evening at the Temperance Alliance room. The attendance, at the opening of the meeting was slim, but by half past eight o'clock had very considerably increased. Prominent among the Suffragists present were the Misses Hindman and Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins, while the Temperance Crusaders were very largely represented, including Mrs. Black, Mrs. Gormley, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Robison and Mrs. Matchett. The latter was accompanied by a little child—a boy—evidently its mother's own, for its tongue kept rattling all through the meeting, to the inconvenience, not to say annoyance, of the speakers and the audience. There were some half dozen or more gentlemen present.

Miss Matilda Hindman called the meeting to order shortly before eight o'clock. She thought the rather small attendance was owing to want of proper announcement. Owing to the fact that this was but a preliminary meeting to reopen the work of the society, no arrangement had been made for a lecture, and a discussion would be heard from all.

After prayer by Miss Hindman, Miss Jenkins stated that it would be interesting to hear a report regarding the late campaign in the State of Michigan.

This called forth Miss Hindman, who in her pleasant way made an interesting report of the campaign in the State named in favor of an amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right of suffrage. She had taken part in this campaign during the past summer, had lectured in various places throughout the State from sixty to seventy times in all, and had aided in the organization of societies in fourteen counties. Everywhere she had been kindly received and hospitably treated. She thought that had the suffragists had time, money and organization—the great levers of reform—that State would have been easily carried. As it was they obtained 40,000 votes, or one in every four cast. Miss Hindman asserted that the temperance movement of women could not be fully successful until they obtained the power of the ballot. In closing the speaker called attention to the fact, that the question would next be before the people of Iowa, and she hoped that in the series of meetings to be held in Pittsburgh this winter, aid would be proffered for the work in the State named. With reference to the cause in this State, she held that if men and women would but inform themselves on the subject every man and women would favor women's suffrage.

SUFFRAGE AND TEMPERANCE.

Mrs. Jenkins offered the following:

Resolved, That the most effectual way to advance temperance reform, is to secure the ballot to the women of the nation.

Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Smith made a few remarks.

Mrs. Smith condemned the action of men who are sent to Washington City to make laws for them there just in the time by trying one another on charges of bribery, and before leaving vote themselves extra pay. The speaker wanted reform, and women could bring it with the ballot. She was getting old, but hoped to live to have the privilege of exercising the right of suffrage.

Mrs. Gormley briefly stated that she was in favor of the resolution, but did not think the method named was the only road to prohibition.

A gentleman, in a few remarks, objected to the wording of the resolution.

After short addresses by Mr. French and others the resolution was adopted.

Mrs. Jenkins offered the following, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That women need the ballot not only for protection to personal property, but the education which the responsibility of the ballot involves.

Miss Hindman stated that it was the intention to hold another meeting within a month, and to urge along the movement as much as possible. To this end it was hoped persons in accord with the movement would hand in their names. Miss Jenkins and Miss Hindman, sister of the chairwoman, were appointed to take the names of those wishing to join the Society.

The chair stated that in a short time the annual meeting would be held, when officers for the ensuing year would be elected.

THE COAL WORKS MURDER.

Death of Superintendent Oatman—The Coroner Commences an Investigation.

Mr. John A. Oatman, Superintendent of the Duquesne Coal Company's works, near Edgewood station, Pennsylvania Railroad, who was shot by an unknown assassin last Wednesday, near the mouth of one of the coal pits, died Thursday night about twelve o'clock. The deceased was in the fortieth year of his age, and has been in the employ of the Duquesne Company for many years. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his death.

Coroner McCallen, upon receiving notice of Mr. Oatman's death, proceeded to the family residence, where a jury was empanneled and sworn.

The first witness examined was Dr. Donnelly, who testified that there were two wounds, from slugs; one struck on the ninth rib, fracturing the bone, and passing through the liver, and lodged in the muscles of the back. The other slug struck the fourth rib and lodged there; there were marks of two buckshot on the inner side of each thigh. The slug that passed through the liver, produced internal hemorrhage sufficient to cause death. The fatal wound was five inches below the right nipple.

Some four or five other witnesses testified, but nothing was elicited from them, save one, to throw any light upon the matter. This person testified to one or two circumstances which point to certain man as the party who fired the shot. It is urged by those conducting the investigation, that a publication of this testimony might thwart the ends of justice, and for this reason it is omitted.

The inquest was adjourned till Wednesday next, in order to afford an opportunity to collect evidence, if possible, which will shed light upon the tragedy and enable the authorities to trace out and bring to justice the cold-blooded assassin. As the case stands at present there seems to be no clue by which the perpetrator of the terrible deed may be discovered, but those upon whom the duty falls to investigate the matter will, we are confident, leave nothing undone toward the detection and punishment of the murderer.

Mr. Alexander Gordon, President of the Duquesne Company, had a consultation with the County Commissioners yesterday, and it is understood that the company will unite with the county officials in offering a heavy reward for the arrest of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the murder.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Rip Van Winkle" will have but two more representations here, that is, at the matinee and this evening.

Monday night Mr. Frank E. Aiken will open an engagement as *Van*, in "The Virginian," Bartley Campbell's new drama. Both play and player are very highly commended by the papers of Chicago, where they are known.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

A matinee performance will be given at this theater to-day, at which a capital bill may be looked for. In the evening, extra acts will be introduced, as is usual on Saturday.

Library Hall—Minstrelsy.

Duprez & Benedict's New Orleans Minstrels will play at this hall on Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons, and give a Christmas matinee. Meanwhile, seats can be reserved without extra charge at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

Academy of Music.

Mlle. Marietta Piccolomini, pianomist and danseuse, will play an engagement at the Academy of Music, next week, supported by a company of her own selection. We are not yet advised as to the names of the plays to be produced.

Lectures by Thomas Guard, D. D.

Thomas Guard, D. D., of Baltimore, will deliver two lectures at Library Hall next week. On Monday evening, December 21st, his subject will be "Life, and Its Possibilities," and on Tuesday evening, "The Mental Activities of the Age." From the recommendations given Mr. Guard, these lectures will doubtless be able and interesting, and there should be a large attendance.

Burdett Christmas Organs for $85.

Those fine $150 Burdett Organs, with four stops and double set of reeds, are offered for $85 with $10 stool thrown in, by Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street. They are warranted for eight years, and are by all odds the cheapest and finest instruments ever offered to the public. The object of this great reduction in price is to induce the people to lay out their money for something *useful* as well as beautiful and acceptable—an article which the entire family circle will prize more highly than any gift of mere show and luxury. The Messrs. Kleber act principally in the interest of musical art in this matter, and they merit the thanks of the community for so doing.

Look Out for Dealers

that represent they have White River Flour under other brands. This is often done to make sales.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Vacancy in the Old Twenty-third District—An Election to be Held on Tuesday Next—Hon. John M. Thompson, of Butler, the Man for the Place.

Owing to the resignation of Hon. E. McJunkin, lately elected to the bench in Butler and Lawrence counties, it will devolve upon the voters of the old Twenty-third district to choose a man to represent them during the remainder of the Forty-third Congress. This district, composed of that part of Allegheny county north of the Allegheny river, Butler and Armstrong counties, is one of the most important in the State; and it behooves the people thereof to exercise the greatest care in the selection of their representative—one whose acquaintance with the various interests at stake will enable him to act with intelligent foresight. It is true that he will have but a short time to serve; yet it is probable that during that short time questions of the gravest import will come before Congress for settlement.

On Monday last the Republican conferees for the counties interested met in this city, and on the second ballot nominated the Hon. John M. Thompson, of Butler county, the whole nine uniting in thus honoring that gentleman. Mr. Thompson is one of the oldest and foremost members of the bar in Butler county, and has been a faithful worker in the ranks of the Republican party since its formation. In 1859-60 he represented his county in the lower house of the Legislature, serving during his second term as Speaker, in which position he made an excellent record. While he has never sought office, preferring rather the pursuit of his profession, his friends have always considered him worthy of any place of trust in the State or Nation. Two years ago he was prominently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Auditor General.

A life-long resident of the district, identified in every way with its interests, and eminently qualified by nature and education for a seat in the National Legislature, the electors would honor themselves by electing him to Congress.

As the election has been fixed for Tuesday, the 22d inst., but little time remains for canvassing. Every Republican voter, therefore, who has the good of his party and of his country at heart, should not only turn out himself on that day, but see that his neighbors do likewise. See to it that all go to the polls and vote for the Hon. John M. Thompson.

Alleged False Pretenses.

Isaac Michalisky, of Petersburg, Clarion county, charged with procuring goods by false pretense, under the bankrupt act, appeared before Commissioner McDonald, yesterday, and entered bail for a hearing on the 23d inst. Proceedings in bankruptcy were commenced against defendant on the 15th inst., by Brown & Clapp, creditors, in New York. The complainants allege that Michalisky procured goods from them at various times, amounting in value to $771 07, knowing himself to be insolvent, and procured his property to be taken on a legal process by his brother-in-law with intent to defraud his creditors, and the usual order was made at that time.

Letter from Steinway to Kleber.

NEW YORK, December 14, 1874.

"We acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 5th instant. To give you an idea of the business we do we will mention that we shipped last week, up to Saturday night, December 5th, seventy-four new Pianos, and one hundred and two new pianos for the week ending 12th instant. Our men are working like beavers, day and night, and only for want of time our Regulators have not as yet taken the style Grand you ordered in hand, as we have, moreover, had a telegraphic order from our house in Chicago for forty Square pianos, which must all be delivered, according to contract, to freight line before the 12th inst. We can ship the above Grand and styles 6 and 7 Squares, about the middle of this month, and not sooner. Yours truly,

STEINWAY & SONS."

Also, a large stock of good, reliable low priced Pianos, at

H. KLEBER & BRO.'S,
122 Wood street.

To have elegant light Biscuits, Rolls Buckwheat Cakes, Fruits, Dumplings, &c., you should use Dooley's Yeast Powder. Ask your grocer for it. D&W

PITTSBURGH, PA., December 15, 1873.

Messrs. McDonald & Son, 235 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN—In 1872 I placed "Bartlett & Sons'" Portable Heater in my residence, No. 57 Arch street, Allegheny City, and found it to answer the purpose of a portable heater, viz.: saving of room; also thoroughly warming my house, with a saving of fuel of more than half in using grates fires.

F. W. JENKINS,
Of F. W. Jenkins & Bro.,
Flour Merchants, 25 Liberty street.

A Reward is Offered

for a flour that will make as much or as good bread as the great White River, for the price.

No Holiday Vacations

at the Iron City College, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth. School always in session, and students admitted at any time.

TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
T. C. JENKINS
Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREAT PATENT
White River Flour

Guaranteed the Best Flour in the country at the price. Money Refunded if flour is not as represented.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
HOMINY, OAT MEAL,
GOSHEN CHEESE, OIL, &c.

THE GREAT IRISH SOAP.

☞No Retail House connected.

OLD TEA HOUSE
TEAS,
A SPECIALTY.

Christmas Dinner.

OYSTERS.

FRESH OYSTERS, PICKLED OYSTERS, SPICED OYSTERS.

SOUP.

TERRAPIN, GREEN TURTLE, MOCK TURTLE, CHICKEN, JULIENNE, BEEF, OXTAIL, MACARONI, TOMATO, VERMICELLI, SPLIT PEA.

FISH.

FRESH SALMON, FRESH MACKEREL, SPICED SALMON, LOBSTERS, FRESH HALIBUT, CLAMS, MUSCLES, KIPPERED HERRING, SCHRIMPS, YARMOUTH BLOATERS.

ROAST.

ROAST CHICKEN, ROAST BEEF, ROAST TURKEY, ROAST VEAL, ROAST DUCK, ROAST LAMB.

MEAT.

HAMS, BACON, BEEF TONGUES, DRIED BEEF, CORNED BEEF, SAUSAGE.

FRENCH VEGETABLES.

TRUFFES, ARTICHOKES, CHAMPIGNONS, CEPS, ASPARAGUS, HARICOT'S FLAGEOLETS, PETITS POIS FINS, HARICOT'S VERTS.

AMERICAN VEGETABLES.

ONEIDA CORN, TOMATO, STRING BEANS, SUCCOTASH, LIMA BEANS, PUNPKIN, ASPARAGUS, OKRA (okra).

RELISHES.

SPANISH OLIVES, MACARONI, NASTURTIONS, BENGAL CHUTNA, FRENCH MUSTARD, ESSENCE OF SHRIMPS, MANGO RELISH, YORKSHIRE RELISH, CURRIE POWDER, ESS. OF ANCHOVIES, SALAD DRESSING, MUSHROOM CATSUP, ITALIAN PASTE, WALNUT CATSUP.

OLIVES STUFFED WITH ANCHOVIES.
ENGLISH PICKLES AND SAUCES.

PATES.

CHICKEN PIE, PATE DE FOIES GRAS, YORKSHIRE PIE, HAM PIES, IRISH STEW. PLUM PUDDING.

CHEESE.

STILTON, NEUCHATEL, CHEDDAR, PINE APPLE, SAP SAGE, EDAM, SWEITZER, LIMBURGER, YOUNG AMERICA, HERKIMER COUNTY, GOSHEN. PARMESAN. ROQUEFORT.

FRESH FRUIT.

NECTARINES, RED CHERRIES, APRICOTS, EGG PLUMS, MALAGA GRAPES, DAMSONS, STRAWBERRIES, GREEN GAGE, QUINCES, PEACHES, WHITE CHERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, BARTLETT PEARS.

CHINESE PRESERVES

CHINESE GINGER, CUMQUAT ORANGES, CRYSTAL GINGER, CHINESE CHOW-CHOW.

NUTS.

WALNUTS, BRAZIL, FILBERTS, LANGUEDOC, PECANS, ENGLISH ALMONDS. PRINCESS PAPER SHELLS.

RAISINS.

CHOICE DEHESA, VALENCIA, LONDON LAYERS, CLUSTERS, SULTANA, CROWN LAYERS, SEEDLESS.

COFFEE.

MOCHA, OLD GOV. JAVA, LIBERIA, MARACAIBO, RIO, LA GUAYRA. FRENCH.

TEA.

GREEN, BLACK, ENG. BREAKFAST, ROSE FLAVORED, JAPAN, THEA NECTAR.

☞GARDEN GROWN TEA.

CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE MENIER, BROWN, CHOCOLATE VANILLA, COCOA, CHOCOLATE PASTE, COCOA SHELLS, CHOCOLATE MAILLARD CRACKED COCOA.

☞RACHIOT, the New Parisian Drink.

D. M. Jenkins,
20 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Washington Public School.

The High School class of 1874, of this school, invited quite a number of their friends to their final reunion, held last evening. Addresses were made by M. B. Sloan, Miss Lena Mulhattan, their teacher, Jos. Mitchell, and one of the class. Fine music and reading by the class a bountiful supply of good things was partaken of and then a general sociable ensued.

It is proposed to have these gatherings annually hereafter, it being believed that they will add to the already large number of attractions which this school possesses.

☞*Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EVERY SPORTSMAN—To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c., Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO OIL MEN—TO EXCHANGE, for a few good producing interests in the lower oil field, first-class property in Philadelphia. Address J. C. JAMISON & CO., 104 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—MODELS of INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Models of Iron, Wood or Brass to call at Keyser Pattern and Model Works of F. P. MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED — PROPOSALS — FOR Building two three-story Brick Dwelling Houses, parties bidding to take two Building Lots in Thirty-second Ward as part pay on contract of the buildings. For further particulars apply to H. D. EAKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board. Apply at No. 60 Ross street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—LARGE WELL lighted second floor Room 14 feet, with good entrance, located on Smithfield street. The party holding it has a three year lease. For particulars address Box A. E., Commercial office.

FOR RENT—NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE Office on first floor, with fire-proof Vault, Counters, &c., suitable for Banking, Insurance or other offices; well lighted and heated; Washroom, Water Closet. Inquire at Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on cliff street. Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Chambers, 4 Bedrooms and finished Attic, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to W. M. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial Counting Room.

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made for the Renewal of Certificate No. 302 for Three Hundred Shares of Stock of the EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, issued to SAMUEL STEWART, and dated the 6th July, 1869, the same having been lost.

TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND EASTERN OHIO LYCEUMS AND LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.—RICHARD REAVELEY, of the Pittsburgh Commercial, will make a limited number of engagements to deliver his Lecture on "Poetry," in contiguous localities. Terms moderate. Address this office. 7thsu

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention. R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Vacancy in the Old Twenty-third District—An Election to be Held on Tuesday Next—Hon. John M. Thompson, of Butler, the Man for the Place.

Owing to the resignation of Hon. E. McJunkin, lately elected to the bench in Butler and Lawrence counties, it will devolve upon the voters of the old Twenty-third district to choose a man to represent them during the remainder of the Forty-third Congress. This district, composed of that part of Allegheny county north of the Allegheny river, Butler and Armstrong counties, is one of the most important in the State; and it behooves the people thereof to exercise the greatest care in the selection of their representative—one whose acquaintance with the various interests at stake will enable him to act with intelligent foresight. It is true that he will have but a short time to serve; yet it is probable that during that short time questions of the gravest import will come before Congress for settlement.

On Monday last the Republican conferees for the counties interested met in this city, and on the second ballot nominated the Hon. John M. Thompson, of Butler county, the whole nine uniting in thus honoring that gentleman. Mr. Thompson is one of the oldest and foremost members of the bar in Butler county, and has been a faithful worker in the ranks of the Republican party since its formation. In 1859-60 he represented his county in the lower house of the Legislature, serving during his second term as Speaker, in which position he made an excellent record. While he has never sought office, preferring rather the pursuit of his profession, his friends have always considered him worthy of any place of trust in the State or Nation. Two years ago he was prominently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Auditor General.

A life-long resident of the district, identified in every way with its interests, and eminently qualified by nature and education for a seat in the National Legislature, the electors would honor themselves by electing him to Congress.

As the election has been fixed for Tuesday, the 22d inst., but little time remains for canvassing. Every Republican voter, therefore, who has the good of his party and of his country at heart, should not only turn out himself on that day, but see that his neighbors do likewise. See to it that all go to the polls and vote for the Hon. John M. Thompson.

Tiffany & Co
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

DIAMONDS!

The discovery of diamonds in South Africa, and the consequent throwing on the market of vast quantities, mostly of inferior qualities, has so depressed prices that they are now lower than at any time since 1848.

First quality white stones, such as are known as "First Water," and the best of the second quality, are now in price far below their real value. At these low prices we have added largely to our stock of these grades, and now offer the largest stock of selected stones in this country.

Purchasers wishing to select from unset stones will find every size and weight in general use, and will receive our best assistance and advice in making selections.

Fine old India stones alone have been but little affected. They are rarely met with, and only in the

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1874.

CONGRESS is not making that steady progress in the dispatch of the current business of the session which the people had a right to look for. A maximum of deeds for a minimum of words, not the reverse, is what the country wants.

WHAT egotists are mankind. A single pill in the mouth makes the whole world seem bitter. Mr. GARFIELD having recently compelled the New York *Tribune* to swallow a falsehood which it had uttered respecting himself, the entire Republican element in Congress is now, to that paper impregnated with a nauseous taste.

IN ATTEMPTING to cast ridicule on the bill now pending in Congress to preserve the free navigation of the Ohio river, the Chicago *Times* superciliously says it "does not know" so and so. This is unquestionably true. If the *Times* knew a little more, and cavilled a good deal less, it would be a much safer guide to follow.

IF PREPARATION for making a given claim is any evidence that the claim itself will be made, then the demand for pay for the emancipated slaves is pretty sure, sooner or later, to come. In Maryland, as well as in other ex-slave States, agents are even now engaged in endeavoring to purchase certificates of ownership of slave property. Why?

THAT perennial national nuisance, the sewing machine monopoly, is again hard at work trying to lobby another extension through Congress. "There's millions in it" for the already over-enriched combination—but the voice of the seamstress pleads against it with almost such a pathos as that which inheres in poor TOM. HOOD'S "Song of the Shirt." It must not be.

WE do not agree with the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* that the speech of DAN. VOORHEES, at Terre Haute, Indiana, on Wednesday night, "will not improve his chances for the Senatorship." We are, on the contrary, inclined to believe that his elaborate vindication of the back-pay salary-grab will place him several pegs higher in the esteem and confidence of the Hoosier Democracy.

THE lynching of a convicted murderer at Des Moines, Iowa, by one hundred residents of that city, who took the convict out of prison by force and hung him, is as great a disgrace to Iowa as the Vicksburg slaughter to Mississippi. If the State authorities do not hunt out and hunt down the murderers who committed this gross act of unlawful violence, they will prove themselves unworthy of their places.

ANOTHER New England college professor has received a nomination for Congress, this time by the Prohibitionists of the Second Connecticut district, who met on Tuesday and selected Professor HARRINGTON, teacher of Latin in the Wesleyan University at Middletown, as their candidate for the place now held by Hon. S. W. KELLOGG. Whether Professor SEELYE'S luck will attend him further remains to be shown.

THE Philadelphia *Age*, which thinks RANDALL the embodiment of all that is great and good, does not want FERNANDO WOOD as the Speaker of the next House. It says his election "would not only offend and rebuff the Liberal Republican element in the Democratic party, but it would disgust the whole country and do much to impair the chance which the Democracy now has of carrying future elections." Nevertheless, the Democracy will have to stand it. FERNANDO has the inside track, so far.

ACCORDING to the New York papers, a better business has seldom been done in that city at this time of year than that which is now going on. From nearly all trade circles there come reports of a better feeling and some improvement, the chief drawback and disturbing element being the existing doubt with reference to the currency question and the changeable price of gold. Shipments to the interior are increasing, and surplus stocks of goods are being rapidly worked off at moderate prices. Taking a broad survey of the commercial situation, the papers predict a fair business for the coming year.

IN THE Boston city election, held on Tuesday last, the Republicans elected nine of the twelve Aldermen, forty to thirty-four of the Common Council, and the Street Commissioner, by a majority of 1,289. The Mayor elected was on both tickets. Six women were elected by the Republicans as School Directors, viz: Mrs. LUCRETIA P. HALE in ward 3; Miss ABBY W. MAY in ward 6; Mrs. KATE G. WELLS in ward 9; Mrs. LUCRETIA CROCKER in ward 11; Mrs. LUCIA M. PEABODY in ward 14, and Mrs. MARY SAFFORD BLAKE in ward 16. The city gave a large Democratic majority at the November election.

THE foresight of the Democracy in certain directions, is remarkable. Already in Washington they are making liberal provisions for ministering to the social and æsthetic needs of their party majority in the next House. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, the notorious gambler of Long Branch, has purchased the late residence of the British Minister, with the view of turning it into a fashionable "club-house," and JOHN MORRISSEY, who runs the Democratic party of New York during the temporary retirement of TWEED, is understood to be preparing another resort of similar character. There is nothing like anticipating the requirements of the future—when, as in this instance, one knows precisely what they are.

THE "tall sycamore of the Wabash," in his late speech setting forth his party claims for the Indiana Senatorship, most eloquently pleaded his long and faithful services in its behalf. He said:

"I have fought more than a hundred battles for the Democratic party, and never one against her. I have followed her flag, not from afar, but close up to the front, when the sky was black over our heads and when death was in our pathway."

When and where was that? DAN. was certainly not in the Union army; neither, we believe, did he crystallize his opinions into action by shouldering a musket in the ranks of the rebel hordes. Possibly he may have had occult reference to that auxiliary Confederate organization known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle." It flourished bravely in Indiana for awhile.

DR. LAVAL, a Surgeon Major in the French army, literally laid down his life in the attempt to grapple with the late visitation of plague in Tunis, and trace it to its true source. In his investigations he caught the plague and died of it; but though he fell a victim to his generous enthusiasm, he has left such a monument as probably would have best pleased himself, in a complete set of notes and a diary, showing that he had perfectly mastered all the facts within his reach. As in a simultaneous invasion of the same dread enemy on the Persian borders, the plague had been preceded in the province of Tunis by a local famine, which reduced the Bedouin population to the greatest privations; and Dr. LAVAL'S conclusion is that the plague is in its origin simply a very bad form of typhus, usually following famine, and aggravated by want of sanitary precautions.

AND now it is sardonically hinted that LAFAYETTE'S watch, originally presented to the Marquis by WASHINGTON, as a souvenir of the great revolutionary struggle in which the former bore so distinguished and honorable a part—which was stolen from him at Nashville during his last visit to this country in 1825—was recently discovered, purchased by Congress, transmitted to France, and presented with appropriate public ceremonies by Minister WASHBURNE to the grandson of the Marquis, on behalf of the United States—is, in short, a bogus concern. At least its former Louisville owner thoroughly discredits its identity, his opinion being that "its discovery was a put up job by a San Francisco sharper." He says there are many watches of exactly the same pattern in existence, and believes the engraving upon it to be counterfeit. When the very strokes of time tick falsely, what is there we can feel to be absolutely true?

THE Georgia *Constitutionalist*, which is the leading Democratic paper of Georgia, and one of the most influential journals of that party in the South, openly and squarely asserts that the next Presidential battle will be fought out on the direct and simple issue of State Sovereignty, and that those Democratic papers which try to evade or deny the question, are sailing under false colors. The *Constitutionalist* says:

"When we reflect that it is just this sort of evasion which has put the Democratic party into disgraceful quandaries ever since 1868, it is really mournful to witness any squirming on the subject in 1874. If, with the grand issue of Constitutionalism (i. e., State Sovereignty) against Centralism (i. e., National Sovereignty), the Democracy cannot win a Presidential contest, their chances for success are very meagre indeed."

It would be interesting to learn what reply the supple trimmers of the Northern Democratic press have to make to this frank and honest, if pestiferous and dangerous declaration.

THE CENTENNIAL.

When the project was first broached of holding an International Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876, in commemoration of the Centennial of American Independence, it was very generally discouraged and deprecated. New York, always jealous of Philadelphia, tried to get up a rival exhibition, and threw cold water on the Philadelphia scheme at every possible opportunity. Similar manifestations of local jealousy cropped out at various other places, and, taken altogether, the manifestations were as disgraceful as they certainly were discouraging.

The first shape which the objections took was that the celebration should be a national one, and not international—that it should be confined exclusively to the people of the United States, the occasion being purely a national one. There was some apparent force in this objection. At first blush, it would seem odd, at the very least, to ask the monarchical governments of Europe to join in celebrating the one-hundredth birth-day of a republic. But closer inspection of the subject has shown this view to be erroneous. There can be no question as to the fact that our Republic will be a hundred years old in 1876, nor is there any good reason why we should not commemorate that fact in a rational way. The monarchies of Europe may not relish the fact that there is such a republic in existence; but they cannot dispute it, nor ignore it; and as they are upon amicable terms with us, in all respects, why should they shrink from attending our birth-day party? It would be unneighborly to exclude them from the opportunity; and as they are asked, in being invited to take part in the commemmorative exhibition, merely to take note of the progress we have made as a nation, as compared with theirs, and not to indorse or approve our peculiar form of government, there is no reason in the world why they should not enter the lists with us and compare their own skill with ours.

This objection being removed, the projectors of the exhibition did well in adhering to it as an international one; and the wisdom of their action has been still further attested by the gradual fading out of the local jealousies which at first rose up to oppose them, as well as by the willingness of other nations to take part in the celebration. New York has grown ashamed of her share in the opposition, and while there is still here and there a sneer indulged in against the Centennial, the general feeling of the country has daily grown stronger and stronger in favor of it, until it is now everywhere regarded with approval. The feeling at home being thus favorably inclined, it is a pleasure to know that the exhibition is regarded with equal kindness abroad. All of the leading European nations have signified their purpose to take part in it, as have also those of South America, and the fact that England has been the last to give in her adhesion should have no more weight than the slowness of some portions of our own country to come in and lend a helping hand.

The International Exhibition, therefore, may be regarded as a fixed fact, and it lacks but one thing to make it fully successful—the hearty co-operation of the American people, and particularly of the people of Pennsylvania. The managers want help to give it a start, and they ask our citizens to contribute a small amount for that purpose. The shares of stock are only ten dollars each, and there are very few who cannot spare that sum for so desirable a purpose. The State has given her share; the city of Philadelphia has done her part, also; and all that is now wanting is a favorable response from the masses of those who are directly interested in making the Exhibition a success. As Pennsylvanians, we are bound in honor to see that it does not fail. Every one has recognized the fitness of having the Exhibition in Philadelphia, where our Independence as a nation was first proclaimed, and there *ought* to be enough State pride in the people to prompt them to furnish whatever means it needs.

DEMONSTRATIONS MISINTERPRETED.

American sentiment has seldom if ever been so grossly misunderstood or so absurdly misinterpreted as by those who ascribe to servility and royalistic proclivities the popular interest excited by the visit of King KALAKAUA. If we had not before us a newspaper article half a column long, entitled "American Courtiers," thus accounting for the attention paid to the Kanaka sovereign, it would be simply incredible that even a foreigner of recent immigration could so completely mistake one thing for another. No doubt, great multitudes of the American people did make some very foolish demonstrations in honor of the Prince of Wales and of Prince ALEXIS. To cool spectators the popular excitement on each of those occasions, especially on the latter of the two, might well enough seem ridiculous, while the ecstasies and homage of individuals might seem worthy of still more contemptuous designation. But even those displays of feeling in the presence of royalty, carefully analysed, contained slight if any element of either servility or kingworship. Quite the contrary. In each instance the demonstration was generally a popular assertion of republican equality with the man whom the people of another great nation looked upon as their natural superior born to dignity and command. In the sentiment there was a large infusion of mere curiosity, by a nearer view to discover if possible wherein such innate superiority consisted, but, pervading the manifestation of respect, was the sincere conviction, that a citizen of the Great Republic, in virtue of his birthright of freedom and self-rule, was entitled to royal recognition. The citizens, besides, felt without misgiving that by mutual recognition as much honor was given as received. Some may say that there was intense vulgarity in such a feeling, but let that be as it may, it is a kind of vulgarity common and peculiar to republicans, which subjects by birth very slowly learn to comprehend.

In the case of the Prince of Wales, a mere youth of ingenuous physiognomy and of a character then deemed promising, there was nothing to detract from the interest with which persons of sense and intelligence could not help regarding a boy of so exalted a destiny. He was the future King of the nation from whom the American people derive their being, their laws and their heritage of freedom, and with whom their commercial and other connections are necessarily intimate. These considerations afforded ample grounds for all that was done in the Prince's honor. Moreover there was a general desire on the part of the people to manifest their respect for the many virtues of the British Queen by honoring her son. We may add that, despite all follies and mistakes of manner, the popular motives were understood, and that the memory of the visit, as there is good reason to believe, has had important influence on the relations of the two countries. As for the enthusiasm excited by Prince ALEXIS, it is enough to say that it was for the most part mere grateful recognition of the friendly attitude of the Czar during our civil war.

Several causes unite to inspire the American people with a somewhat lively interest in the Sandwich Islanders and in the visit of their King. From the beginning, we may say, from the first discovery of the islands by Captain Cook, the great English navigator, English people and people of English descent seem to have regarded their inhabitants as having more claim on their attention than any other islanders of the South Seas. Undoubtedly the character of the people, as described by those who first visited them, gave rise to the feeling. Those first visitors were greatly struck by the physical character and scenery of the islands, and they were still more profoundly impressed by the inhabitants. In stature and appearance they were much superior to any islanders of the Pacific Ocean yet met with, while the union of courage, dignity and gentleness in their manners seemed to prove them as superior in intellect as they were in physique. Americans of New England were, however, we believe, the first to make the attempt to introduce a knowledge of christianity into "the favored isles," as the poet COWPER called them. They were fortunate in the opportunity they found, as in disgust with their feebleness or indifference the Kanakas had come much before renounced their wooden gods, and King KAMEHAMEHA, the second, had formally abolished idolatry. The missionaries reduced the language to written form, established schools among them, and in course of time became the virtual rulers of the islands. At any rate, it is safe to say that, except brief intervals of interruption, American influence has ever since been powerful and often predominant. Through American influence the monarchical government was modified in the direction of free institutions until the present liberal constitution was adopted. The code of laws in force in the islands is also for the most part of American origin. When interfered with or threatened by foreign powers, the Kanakas have always looked to the American Government for protection ever since their troubles with France and the adoption of the present constitution in 1852. England, formerly much respected and powerful in the islands, seems to have lost the confidence of the people in consequence of the treaty of 1845 or 1846, by which the King was made to concede rather more than he intended or thought of.

Apart then from any selfish commercial or ambitious motives that may operate, it is natural that the better portion of the American people should take a lively interest in the Kanakas. We have given them their religion, their liberal political constitution and their laws, and we have besides been their protector from foreign intermeddling. Their King is merely a President chosen for a longer term than ours, and though a member of the old ruling family of the islands, he is invested with nothing of the ancestral prestige which might be supposed to dazzle a republican of the flunkey or rank worshipping class. It is therefore absurd to ascribe to servility or to childish admiration for kings those kind and hearty demonstrations of welcome by which King KALAKAUA is every where greeted. They are mere manifestations of good will and kindliness.

IN ALL departments of human activity and endeavor, the laborer is worthy of his hire; and the more exalted, comprehensive and onerous the nature of the duty and the responsibility, the more liberal should be the degree of compensation. We observe that a petition of the American Medical Association has just been presented to Congress on behalf of the medical corps of the United States Army, asking that its members might be raised to an equality in rank with the other staff corps of the army, or with the medical corps of the navy. The request seems nothing but just. In consequence of the reduction in the number of army surgeons ordered by Congress at its last session, and of the operation of previous laws, the medical corps is at present so organized that those who enter as assistant surgeons now, are hardly likely to become full surgeons in an average lifetime. The amelioration sought to be obtained is, that medical officers shall hereafter receive a certain definite increase of rank in accordance with length of service, the grade of colonel to be reached at the expiration of thirty years. We are of the opinion that not only the best interests of the army, but also those of medical science generally, could be subserved by the passage of the legislation asked for.

RHYMES AND JINGLES, by Mary Mapes Dodge, published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York, and for sale by R. S. Davis & Co., of this city, is a handsome volume in every respect, and brimful of cute stories. Mrs. Dodge has shown rare talents in the preparation of this volume, as in her conduct of the *St. Nicholas Magazine* for young folks. The collection ranges from a species of Mother Goose melodies to the most elevated vein, and even full grown people may read with profit and delight. It is a very elegant book and no more desirable one could be offered as a Christmas present than this one. We cannot speak too highly of this pretty volume.

GAIL HAMILTON'S NURSERY NONSENSE, published by Harper & Brothers, New York, and for sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., of this city, is without embellishments and yet may fairly rank as a holiday gift book. It contains "The Baby in Breeches," and thirteen other essays on childhood and children. Like everthing of this gifted author, this work possesses rare merit and it sparkles throughout with *bon-mots*. It is "Gail Hamiltonish" throughout, but her pen is as nimble as ever. It is a book of solid worth to young people.

Roberts Brothers, Boston, have published SPEAKING LIKENESSES, by Christian Rossetti, and for sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh, a neat gift book for children. A delightfully well told story runs through the book, and the illustrations are of a grotesque character and illustrate the text most admirably. This excellent work is not costly, but as it contains such striking contrasts it deserves a wide sale. It ought to be popular with the juveniles.

STORIES FOR CHILDREN, by Eleven Sophomores, published by Roberts Brothers, Boston, and for sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., of this city, is a collection of nice stories, calculated to impart lessons of instruction. Although this volume is without illustrations, it is handsomely bound and well printed, and admirably suited for a gift. These stories were written as Themes by the college class at Harvard in the spring of 1874. They do credit to these students.

Harper & Brothers, New York, have reproduced in book form THE LITTLE LAME PRINCE, which was so enjoyable in the serial. It is a delightful story, and so cheery, written in the captivating style of the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," and sure to please young people. It is well illustrated with woodcuts and very nicely bound. Like all the writings of the author, it will be a wide sale, and parents will do well to give books of this character as holiday gifts.

MANY LANDS AND MANY PEOPLE. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh. This pretty book is suitable for a gift at any time, and is especially appropriate at the holiday season. Without presenting the gaudy binding and other specialties of some gift books, it is gotten up in a attractive and substantial style. The chief merits is in the varied and excellent matter of the text accompanying the profuse illustrations, numbering one hundred and forty-seven. The embellishments are fine specimens of art, and give the book a sumptous appearance. We have scenes most graphically described of Peru, antiquities of Athens, sketches of Eastern travel, home with the Patagonians, a tour in the China seas, caravan traveling, travels in Japan and California and other places. It is a capital book for the family circle, and is sold at a moderate price.

THE NEW HYPERION. From Paris to Marly by Way of the Rhine. By Edward Strahan. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh. Thousands enjoyed the reading of the "New Hyperion" as it appeared in *Lippincott's Magazine*. It was an attractive feature of that superb monthly, and very many will rejoice to see it in book form. The designs are elegant and grotesque, revealing the power of artistic skill in this department of art. There are over three hundred illustrations from designs by Gustave Dore and others. The letter press is in admirable keeping with the handsome embellishments. It is a book that will give huge enjoyment in reading the caricatures of life. There is a dash of humor running through the book of the most rollocking type. Under cover of the grotesque and satire there are lessons, however, that ought to do good. The book is nicely gotten up for a gift.

BY ALL odds the handsomest publication of its class in this country is "Vick's Floral Guide," issued quarterly at Rochester, N. Y., by James Vick, the great florist and seedsman. The number for January, 1875, just received, contains 132 pages of matter, elegantly printed on tinted paper, and illustrated by five hundred fine wood engravings. To any one interested in floriculture or gardening it will be of great value. It will be sent to any address for one year for 25 cents. Mr. Vick also publishes a number of very handsome chromos, after paintings from the finest flowers in his extensive greenhouses, which would be worthy of places on the walls of any parlor.

THE wool production of the United States is larger this year than last. In Nebraska 151; Oregon 124; California 120; Connecticut 117; Minnesota 110; Texas 104; Massachusetts, Louisiana and Indiana 103; Arkansas and Missouri 102; South Carolina 101. It was equal to last year in New Jersey, Michigan and Iowa. The greatest decrease—11 per cent.—was in Vermont. Among the large wool producing States, Ohio decreases her clip 3 per cent.; Illinois 4 per cent.; New York and Pennsylvania 2 per cent.; Wisconsin 3 per cent.; Kentucky 9 per cent. There is a very marked increase of wool production in the States west of the Mississippi and on the Pacific.

Among those who obtained accommodations from the Florida branch of the Freedman's bank, was Dockray, the correspondent captured by the Spaniards in Cuba, who got $6,500 on worthless stock of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad Company.

SOME HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Quite a number of elegant books have recently appeared from several of the leading Eastern publishing houses, highly illustrated, which are worthy of a place in the list of holiday books, but are not specially so designated, and we here simply call attention to some works suitable for gifts at this season.

Among the most elegant books of this class is WOLF'S WILD ANIMALS, published by Harper & Brothers, New York, and for sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., 115 Wood street of this city. It is a beautiful quarto volume, containing twenty illustrations of birds and beasts, with surroundings of the most attractive character, and the repulsive features of animal life does appear from this fact. The designer has given evidence of wonderful genius, and this volume is rendered so attractive by his pencil, that it is worthy of a place on any center table, and is an appropriate gift to a person of the most fastidious taste. The exquisite taste of the engravers, J. W. and Edward Whymper, who gave seven years to the task, is seen, and is worthy of admiration. The descriptive text is by the renowned traveler and naturalist, Daniel Giraud Elliot. The book is one of rare beauty, and every picture is a study, which delights the eye, and gives a description of animal life as it never appeared in the same light before.

Another of the exquisitely elegant books is Longfellow's new poem, THE HANGING OF THE CRANE, published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, and for sale by R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street, of this city. This charming poem has been widely published and admired for its great beauty. It celebrates the Life of the Household, from the hanging of the crane ("house warming") to the Golden Wedding. The poem is one that is admirably suited for illustration, and the publishers have lavished the wealth of their resources in bringing it out in such a sumptous style. The illustrations, forty-two in number, are from designs by Mary A. Hallock and Thomas Moran, and the engravings are by A. V. S. Anthony (under whose supervision the book was prepared) and W. J. Linton. Besides these gems, there are a number of ornamental and emblematical vignettes by John J. Harley. The poem itself is one of the best of Mr. Longfellow, and in every particular, illustrations, typography and paper, it is a charming book and one of the most elegant of the season.

James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, has just published "CHILDHOOD SONGS," by Lucy Larcom, one of the most beautiful books of the season. A number of the poems have appeared in *Our Young Folks*, but most of them are new. The author is peculiarly gifted in this department, and her poems are true to nature. The preface very truthfully expresses the character of a portion of the collection, that they were not all written from the child's point of view, but as one may write who, in mature life, retains a warm sympathy with childhood, through vivid memory of her own. The volume is exquisitely illustrated and ought to be a favorite with young people. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co.

WHEN, in old colonial times, Bishop BERKLEY was in Rhode Island, where he had waited quite a long period for the payment of a grant of £10,000 which the British Government had made to found a library in the colonies, he ultimately addressed a note to WALPOLE, the English Minister, in regard to the matter, receiving in substance the following reply: "If you wish to have me reply as Her Majesty's minister, I would say that the money will be paid at the earliest practicable moment; but if you ask me as your friend, simple HORACE WALPOLE, I tell you not to remain an hour longer in Rhode Island in the expectation of receiving the money." That is about the situation of the financial question. Of course everybody looks forward to resumption at some time—but who is going to fix the day?

AS WE suggested, yesterday, the Baltimore and Ohio Road and the Saratoga Combination have come to a common understanding. The Chicago *Tribune* says the war between the two has come to an end, and the Baltimore Company will hereafter work in harmony with the Combination. This is the result which usually follows a railroad fight.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

We must not hope to be mowers
And to gather the ripe, gold ears,
Until we have first been sowers,
And watered the ground with tears.

It is not just as we take it—
This mystical world of ours;
Life's field returns as we make it,
A harvest of thorns or flowers.

The parosysmal paragraphist of the *Courier-Journal* needs rest and a fish diet.

Kalakaua hasn't recovered from his indisposition, yet, but he is every inch a-ching.

The value of real estate at New Haven, Conn., has decreased about one-third, since the panic.

A Maine cobbler shoes his customers by the year, at a given rate. If they don't pay, he boots them.

A Minnesota flouring mill was stopped the other day by a gorge of fish, and four tons of them were removed.

The lowest estimate of the Iowa corn crop for 1874 is 160,000,000 bushels, and of the wheat crop 35,000,000 bushels.

The Mammoth Cave in Kentucky is for sale. Not in lots, however. The purchaser must take the hole, or none.

What is it that leads the fire-fiend to select Chicago or Boston for his most destructive work? Is it mere chance?

Schurz sees that his jig is up. He announces that he cannot accept a Democratic nomination even if it is tendered to him.

The whole nation waits with an eagerness that increases with every day, for the final denouement of the Charlie Ross mystery.

A San Francisco preacher says Solomon was a poor, forlorn, morbid-minded creature. Well; didn't he have three hundred wives?

The hop crop on the Continent of Europe is estimated at 400,000 cwt., against 821,000 cwt. in 1873. This means an increase in the price of beer.

A new invention is a shaft coupling for the speedy repair of broken shafts on steam vessels at sea. It is a simple remedy, and easily applied.

The total receipts of grain at seaboard ports from January 1 to December 5, this year, exceeded those of 1873 by over fifteen million bushels.

Our Minister to Switzerland, Hon. Horace Rublee, is mentioned as a possible compromise candidate for United States Senator in Wisconsin.

The winters have been growing milder here for several years past. Manifestly we are undergoing important climatic changes from year to year.

Alaska is fast paying for herself. Since the acquisition of that territory the Government has derived from it a total income of $1,350,229 07.

Speculation in mining stock is at fever heat in California. The sales at the San Francisco Stock Board for the past week foot up a value of $7,483,000.

"He who gives timely gives twice," says the Latin proverb. Kindness begins at home, but need not end there, particularly during the Christmas season.

The Virginia Senate has just passed a bill to suppress *all* games of chance, which is, perhaps, the most sweeping one of its kind on the statutes of this country.

More crape. A Chicago German daily, the *Freie Presse*, passed quietly away the day after the New York *Republic* turned its tender little toes up to the daisies.

The dryness of the season in New England is beginning to be somewhat alarming. The deficiency of water is now full six inches, and continually increasing.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, is said to have cleared a matter of ten million dollars, in "the money that God made," by a recent extraordinary rise in mining stocks at San Francisco.

A Massachusetts health agent is going through the smoking cars on the different railroads, with a bellows and bottles, collecting samples of the atmosphere in each car for future analysis.

For next year the bullion product of Nevada is estimated at $60,000,000, while California will turn out its usual quantity, $20,000,000. This means an increased percent. of capital and loanable funds.

Sound sleep must soon grow into a rare luxury in Iowa, if murder and lynching have any effect in keeping people awake o' nights. Death and disorder, butchery and mobs are in all minds and the common themes of conversation.

"They manage these things better in France." While our cities pay roundly not to have their streets cleaned, Paris receives $120,000 a year for the privilege from contractors, who manufacture the refuse into manure and sell it for $800,000.

FROM COLUMBUS, O.

The Party of the Old Man—A Cheerful Homage to the Labor We Delight In—How the Court House Ring Intimidates Statesmanship—A Piece of Legislation that Challenges All Time for Meanness—Old Timers Coming to the Front.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., December 17, 1874.

There is nothing that pays half so well now in the political handicap as a close communion with the party leaders and a careful regard for the wishes of the Old Man. And the Old Man and the party are regarded as one and indivisible, a duality in one essence. Great is the party and great is the Old Man, because one and indivisible they fill up and round out the sum of all hopes in the regime that we now have and enjoy. In fact, the Old Man *is* the party.

WHAT GOVERNOR ALLEN SAYS.

It's the great thing just now—or has been for that matter ever since the dawn of the era of the Restoration to quote the opinions of Governor Allen on whatever subject may come up in the legislative halls. He is their prophet, priest and king in the formation of opinions in regard to the public weal. If any measure comes up, be it of ever so little or great importance, some member is sure to rise in his seat with the remark on his lips, "Mr. Speaker, I observe that Governor Allen says in his message to this House that we ought to do so and so," or "Governor Allen has recommended that we decrease the expenditures," or "that we increase the number of offices," or "that we investigate this or that," and so on through the whole gamut of their legislative functions. Nobody pretends to question the divine inspirations of such a leader, and no one dares to get up and say that he knows something in his own right without the aid or suggestions of the venerable "Rise Up." The other day a bill was up to provide for an additional clerk to act as official reporter to the House. There was scarce a man on the floor who didn't recognize the necessity for such an officer and want to have one appointed. Still, when the bill was on its passage, with apparently no opposition, an old plug from down in the woods somewhere rose in his seat to tell them that Governor Allen had recommended so and so in his message, and it wouldn't do for them to disregard his wishes; and when it came to the vote the bill was lost apparently beyond redemption. And this is only a sample brick of the entire edifice. Rise up, William, is the embodiment of all wisdom, the arbiter of their consciences and opinions. I don't believe that the old man knows it himself, or desires it, but it is the homage that they are all of them ready to pay to him as their political Moses, who has led them out of the wilderness after so many years of fruitless wanderings and idolatries.

THE COURT HOUSE VAMPIRES.

A vigorous warfare is being waged just now against the race of county officials who have been waxing fat on the pickings of place for the past fifteen or twenty years. The county offices are usually mines of wealth to those who hold and occupy them—while those of the State barely yield a living. The Secretary of State receives a salary of two thousand a year, while any County Recorder who doesn't make at least half more than that thinks he is very poorly off, indeed. The State Auditor is paid thirty-five hundred a year, while there is not a county of any pretensions in the State whose Auditor doesn't make from four to five thousand. The Clerk of the Supreme Court enjoys an income of two thousand a year, while there is scarcely a clerk of Common Pleas whose fees do not reach double that sum. The Supreme Judges receive three thousand a year each, against the salaries of four and five thousand paid to judges of the Superior and Common Pleas courts in the cities and larger towns. This being the argument and the Governor's message, already alluded to, the text, they have started out on a general crusade to decrease the fees of the county officers. Half a dozen bills have been introduced looking to this end, and all of them good enough, perhaps. But the great trouble with every statesman is that he must have an exception made in favor of some particular friend in his own particular court house. Your court house ring is the instrument for making statesmen. It nominates the candidates and elects them. It pulls the poor devils out of the mire of obscurity, sets them up on their forked end and sends them to the Legislature. More than this, once in a while it elevates the Coming Man from the peaceful walks of State legislation to the proud position of Congressman, and your local statesman always regards himself as the Coming Man. Therefore the Court House Ring must not be trifled with too much, for it can turn and rend also—it can destroy as well as create. So while all good and great statesmen are in favor of reducing the county officer's fees in obedience to the will of Governor Allen, it turns out that each one is ready to sacrifice the entire lot except those of his own county whom he wants spared, so when any one of these bills come up for discussion there is a running fire of amendments from all over the house to make exceptions in favor of those who really hold the destinies of the statesmen in their keeping. Brave little mice are they all of them, and ready to bell all the cats in the universe except the big cat at their own home, and who they know will turn and devour them if they attempt such a thing on her.

THE SMALLEST BUSINESS ON RECORD.

The most utterly contemptible piece of partisan legislation that has been brought to the surface as yet was the bill introduced by the dignified Senator Seitz, of the Tiffin district, day before yesterday. The Senate is presided over by the Lieutenant Governor, who is a Republican, though the body itself is Democratic. It is one of the duties of the Lieutenant Governor to appoint four pages, or messenger boys, to run errands in the hall during the time that dignified body remains in session. It is also his duty to preside over the Senate during the first week of its session, until the Governor elect and Lieutenant Governor, who is to take his place, are installed. During this week he is expected to appoint these boys, so that the business of the Senate may not be retarded. Now, Senator Seitz, looking away down the dim aisles of the future, discerns nothing but a close file of Democratic administrations following one another in endless succession. In the foreground though he sees four little boys, possibly the sons of Republican parents, possibly not, but anyhow appointed by a Republican officer, and they obscure the glory of his vision. Like Mordecai, though a very small one indeed, sitting at the gate they disturb him so that he can not rest. So he introduces a bill that these small boys shall never more be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, but hereafter must be elected by the ballots of dignified Senators whom they serve. And, should the bill become a law (though I have failed to discover any recommendation for it in Governor Allen's last message), it will become necessary, for the solemn Senate to go through a solemn caucus to nominate these children, and then through the solemn farce of electing them to serve to carry bills and messages and do other little trifling services for the paltry sum of a dollar or a dollar and a half a day! Yet Senator Seitz holds up his head among the other Senators as a representative man, and even aspires to go to Congress in the place of Charley Foster, when that gentleman's next term in Congress shall expire. To the credit of the more respectable members of the party I will say, that I have not met a single man on the floor of either house who approves of this smallest sample of partizan legislation on record.

OLD-TIMERS PROVIDED FOR.

It is one of the pleasant things of the era of the Restoration to see all the old party hacks, who had been out to grass for the last fifteen or twenty years, returning to the warm stalls and comfortable places at the party granary. The old wheel-horses are all coming back. Many of them were thought to be dead, but it turns out now that they were only absent in other pastures, and now that the old stable doors are thrown open to them once more, they come trooping back frisky as so many colts, to get the chop feed that is prepared for them. For instance:

There's Matt. Martin, one of the oldest of the wheel-horses. He went away with the Pendleton escort in 1868 and wasn't heard of until last year. Now he is to have a clerkship in the Secretary of State's office; salary $1,800 a year.

There's Geo. W. Manypenny, who had been out to grass ever since 1856. He is one of the Trustees of the new Lunatic Asylum now building here; salary $1,500 a year.

Then, there is Amos Layman, heard from at rare intervals during the last fifteen years. He now has a clerkship in the Governor's office; salary $1,200 a year.

There's Charley Flood, who used to edit the *Statesman* in old times. He's been browsing around for fourteen years, and is now to be appointed Supervisor of Public Printing; salary $2,000 a year.

There's Walter Hood, an old-timester in office, and for years one of their most faithful county editors. He is State Librarian; salary $2,000.

There is Wm. D. Morgan, once State Auditor, and a very good one, I am informed, who is provided for as trustee of the new Insane Asylum; salary $1,200.

Then, there is John G. Thompson, for fifteen years standard-bearer in the hopeless cause while it remained hopeless, now rejoices in the Railroad Commissioner's office, a fat thing, with $3,500 salary and almost endless perquisites.

And I might recall the old, familiar names of a dozen more, all of them now well provided for, but will not now.

GILDEROILE.

Boston's comb is cut. A United States grand-juryman there last week, when asked to sign the pay-roll for his *per diem*, actually acknowledged that he was unequal to the emergency—he couldn't write!

A new aspect of an old scheme. A number of Massachusetts capitalists are about to apply to the State Legislature for an act of incorporation for the Darien Ship Canal Company, with a capital not to exceed $100,000,000.

CLOTHING.

Mr. Marion Wanamaker

Head of one of the Departments of

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.

FINEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA,
WILL EXHIBIT AT THE
MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
PITTSBURGH,
AN ENTIRELY NEW LINE OF
Choice Samples
OF
Finest Imported Woolens
TO MAKE UP INTO
$25 SUITS!
$30 SUITS!
$35 SUITS!
$40 SUITS!
AND
Overcoats!
ALSO.
Samples of Ladies' Sacques.
" " Gent's Smoking Jackets.
" " Dressing Robes.
" " Fine Dress Shirts.
The Greatest Care Taken to Please. Satisfaction Warranted in Every Respect.
Inspection Cordially Requested.
MARION WANAMAKER.

PERSONAL.

There is good authority for announcing that Paul Morphy will take part in the International Chess Tourney in connection with the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in July, 1876.

A Scotchman eighty years old was recently naturalized in Kaysville, Utah. When asked if he intended to obey the laws, he replied that "it isna worth while tae dae otherwise noo."

Horace Greeley, nephew of the late Horace Greeley, founder of the New York *Tribune*, is a day-laborer at the glass works of Stephens, Crandell and Co., Bernhard's Bay, Oswego county, New York.

The Government has decorated Ames Chapman and William Dixon, scouts, and Harrington, Rotte and Woodhull, private soldiers, for heroic conduct in a fight with Indians on the 12th of September.

Richard Scudder, whose brilliant description of an hypothetical Brazilian honeymooding in the Albany *Journal* is having a run just now, has succeeded in making a capital hit at the current splurgy marriage.

The chief steward of the Hudson River steamer Dean Richmond has been called upon to literally "give an account of his stewardship." He is charged with having defrauded the company out of over $20,000 of forged vouchers for supplies.

Judge Cadwallader, at Philadelphia, the other day, when pressed to interpose some fresh obstacle to the distribution of the assets of the Jay Cooke establishment, said: "It will not do to let poor creditors starve while lawyers are fighting over book cases and abstractions."

Don A. Pardee, who succeeds Judge Durell as United States Judge in Louisiana, is a native of Ohio, entered the army as Major in Garfield's regiment, and rose to the rank of Brigadier General, settled in New Orleans in 1865 and in 1868 was elected Judge of the Second Judicial district, which place he still holds.

Lieutenant Julius Payer, the young Austrian officer who was the recipient of an ovation at the late annual meeting of the British Royal Geographical Society in recognition of his discovery of a new Arctic region, says that the work of Dr. Kane was to him the realistic Robinson Crusoe. It induced him to dedicate his life to the same heroic cause.

Mrs. Eliza Brookbank has long been set down as a widow in the Chicago directory, and such she imagined herself to be. The other day she received two letters from her husband, who went to California twenty years ago, determined to make money or never return, and had not since been heard of. He is now rich and is coming home to share his fortune with his long deserted wife.

An Absolute Safeguard.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by chronic dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by HOSTETTER'S Stomach B

A Card to Invalids

—

Dr. J. W. SYKES,

EXCLUSIVE PRACTITIONER

IN

Chronic Diseases,

No. 191 PENN AVE.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

INVITES THE ATTENTION OF INVALIDS TO HIS

Curative System of Treatment,

The Result of Twenty Years of constant and exclusive attention to a limited range of CHRONIC DISEASES, and an experience embracing many thousand cases.

Statement of W. H. McClinton,

The Well Known Dealer in Books, Stationery, &c., 132 Federal Street, Allegheny.

DR. J. W. SYKES—Dear Sir: When I consulted you in 1865 I was much reduced in flesh and strength by dyspeptic troubles of long standing. I had for years time a dry, hacking cough, with shortness of breath, pain in chest, occasional chills, and other indications which led my friends to fear my lungs were becoming affected. The fact that some of my relatives had died of consumption also seemed to justify their fears. On examination, you thought the upper part of my right lung slightly affected, but encouraged me to hope for a restoration of my health.

Your treatment comprised Medicated Inhalations, with other medical and hygienic means, and resulted in my complete recovery.

You are at liberty to use this as you think best.

(Signed). W. H. McCLINTON.

Case of Samuel A. Moore,

Of Moore & Quinn, Carpenters and Builders, Sharpsburg, Pa.

DR. J. W. SYKES—Dear Sir: In March, 1861, while in the army, I was attacked with camp measles, which did not come out well, but left me with a bad cough, and spitting of blood and matter. This grew worse till I was thought to be incurable, and was so reduced I had to leave the army.

When I got home I concluded to consult you; and when I started to visit you, I was so low that my friends said I could not stand the fatigue, and they did not expect to see me return alive.

I have been coughing eight months, had lost all my flesh, and had frequent night-sweats and other symptoms of advanced lung disease.

You yourself considered my case a very bad one, and told me my prospects of recovery were very slight; but I am happy to testify that your treatment did more for me than you promised, and has been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to excellent health.

Yours truly, SAMUEL A. MOORE.

Case of B. Jones,

No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nasal Catarrh and Ozaena, Left Lung Affected, &c.

For several years before consulting Dr. Sykes I had been coughing more or less and spitting much heavy yellow and dark-colored matter, and on occasion spit considerable blood. I was also troubled with Nasal Catarrh in its worst form, my nasal cavities filling with thick offensive matter, causing at times violent pain in my head. I had a great deal of severe pain in my breast; also, shortness of breath, night sweats, loss of appetite, and was much reduced. I had been under several physicians, among others the late Dr. Irish, who said I was in confirmed Consumption, and could not recover. I consulted Dr. Sykes in March, 1867, and following his treatment a few months, found my Catarrh and Lung Disease removed, and have no recurrence of them.

B. JONES.

Pittsburgh, July, 1872.

Case of Nasal Catarrh.

Statement of W. H. DeVore, Esq.,

The Well Known Undertaker, of No. 104 Grant Street, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, December 24, 1874.

DR. J. W. SYKES—Dear Sir: For the benefit of others, as well as yourself, I would state that I consulted you in June, 1857, for a severe Nasal Catarrh of long standing and complicated with bad dyspeptic disorders.

My nasal passages were constantly obstructed and discharged a great deal of corruption. By this time my dyspepsia I was reduced to about 120 pounds and seemed in danger of becoming a victim to Consumption, as some of my relatives had died of that disease. Under your treatment my Catarrh and Dyspepsia were entirely cured, and for seventeen years past I have had no recurrence of them, my weight averaging from 190 to 200 pounds.

W. H. DEVORE.

From B. B. Stewart, Esq.,

Late of Wm. Sumner & Co., 140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, and now Manager of the Cincinnati "Star."

OFFICE OF CINCINNATI STAR, } December 5, 1874.

DR. J. W. SYKES—Dear Sir: I had been greatly annoyed for years with a Nasal Catarrh for which I tried various remedies and physicians, but found no relief without material benefit, until some eighteen months since, when I consulted you in regard to my case. Your treatment has benefited me much more than any I have tried, and the improvement has proved permanent.

You was the first to give me a satisfactory explanation of the nature of my ailment and its relations to my general health.

I can heartily commend your treatment to any who may be similarly afflicted.

Yours truly, B. B. STEWART.

Heart Disease.

Case of J. W. Miller,

Of Sharpsburg, Cured Ten Years.

SHARPSBURG, PA., November 11, 1872.

DR. J. W. SYKES—Dear Sir: I deem it due to invalids who may be suffering from Heart Disease, as I have been, and to you, through whose instrumentality I found relief, to make public the following facts.

It is now ten years since I first consulted you, after suffering many months with great distress about the Heart, which would often stop beating for one or two pulsations, and then palpitate violently, attended with a rubbing or humming sound, and causing a feeling as if I would smother. I had also a pain and soreness in my head and derangement of my stomach, kidneys, &c. I was so much reduced that I could scarcely get to your office, and was greatly discouraged, as I had consulted other noted physicians in the city without relief.

I am happy to state that a course of your treatment removed both my suffering and fears, and I have enjoyed excellent health ever since. I was induced to consult you by Mr. William Brown, who said that his wife and brother had been entirely cured of Heart Disease by means of your treatment.

JOHN W. MILLER.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS

Of Many Years' Standing Entirely Cured.

ALLEGHENY, PA., No. 283 NORTH AVENUE, October, 1871.

DR. J. W. SYKES: Dear Sir: I desire to state for the encouragement of those who may be afflicted as I have been, that I have been entirely cured by your treatment of severe Spasmodic Asthma, from which I had suffered at intervals from childhood. I placed myself under your care in the summer of 1869, since which I have been free from Asthma, and have enjoyed better health in other respects than I had previously known. Those who have struggled, as I have often done, day and night for weeks together, to get a single comfortable breath, will understand how highly I appreciate the immense benefit I have derived from your treatment.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. FANNY HOLLAND,

Mrs. Holland still resides as above.

From Rev. W. M. Mullenix, of Parkersburg, W. Va., E. Conference:

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., } January 17, 1871.

DEAR DOCTOR SYKES: I take great pleasure in informing you that I am cured of Asthma.

By following your advice and taking your remedies, I am now by the Divine blessing delivered from that unpleasant disease. My appetite is good, and I can sleep all night. My weight has increased and I can do twice the work I did a year ago and with less fatigue. My voice is deeper, fuller and clearer than ever.

Yours sincerely,

W. M. MULLENIX.

DR. SYKES is in possession of a large amount of similar testimony, which he will be happy to furnish to any one applying for it.

VISITS.

DR. SYKES can only very rarely leave his office during the day, but he will, for a reasonable compensation go by night to examine patients residing at points where the trip can be made between the hours of 10 P. M. and 10 A. M.

TREATMENT BY LETTER.

DR. SYKES has treated hundreds of cases by letter, with the most gratifying success, and invalids unable to visit him can avail themselves of his treatment by writing to him for a list of questions which will enable them to state their conditions properly.

NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.

Dr. J. W. Sykes

191 Penn Avenue.

Medicated Inhalations, both of Vapor and of Atomized Fluids,

Together with Tonic, Cleansing and Regulating Medicines of unsurpassed efficacy, and Hygenic and Mechanical Remedies of great value.

Statement of J. T. Stitt, Esq.,

Bookkeeper for the Well Known Coal Merchants, Wm. H. Brown & Co., 25 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.

DR. J. W. SYKES—Sir: It is with great pleasure I take the opportunity of saying to the numerous victims of Consumption in our city, "Be of good cheer." There is hope even for the feeblest. A little more than a year ago my wife was very low with Consumption of the lungs and bowels; she had then been sick over a year. She had a very bad cough and expectoration, and had diarrhœa all the time for several months. She was so thin and wasted that former friends did not recognize her. In fact, we thought, and her physician said, she must die. He ordered herbs and wine to keep her up as long as possible, and said that was all he could do. We consulted another physician, who also said it was a very bad case. By an overruling Providence we were directed to Dr. Sykes, and, hoping against hope, we placed her under his care. In two weeks there was a marked change for the better, and she continued to recover rapidly. She still has some cough, and continues under Dr. Sykes' care, but is so well that for seven or eight months she has been able to do her own work. Under God we think her recovery is due to Dr. Sykes' treatment.

MAY 10, 1874. J. T. STITT.

Incipient Consumption and Dyspepsia.

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Of Sharpsburg, Cured Ten Years.

SHARPSBURG, PA., November 11, 1872.

DR. J. W. SYKES—Dear Sir: I deem it due to invalids who may be suffering from Heart Disease, as I have been, and to you, through whose instrumentality I found relief, to make public the following facts.

It is now ten years since I first consulted you, after suffering many months with great distress about the Heart, which would often stop beating for one or two pulsations, and then palpitate violently, attended with a rubbing or humming sound, and causing a feeling as if I would smother. I had also a pain and soreness in my head and derangement of my stomach, kidneys, &c. I was so much reduced that I could scarcely get to your office, and was greatly discouraged, as I had consulted other noted physicians in the city without relief.

I am happy to state that a course of your treatment removed both my suffering and fears, and I have enjoyed excellent health ever since. I was induced to consult you by Mr. William Brown, who said that his wife and brother had been entirely cured of Heart Disease by means of your treatment.

JOHN W. MILLER.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS

Of Many Years' Standing Entirely Cured.

ALLEGHENY, PA., No. 283 NORTH AVENUE, October, 1871.

DR. J. W. SYKES: Dear Sir: I desire to state for the encouragement of those who may be afflicted as I have been, that I have been entirely cured by your treatment of severe Spasmodic Asthma, from which I had suffered at intervals from childhood. I placed myself under your care in the summer of 1869, since which I have been free from Asthma, and have enjoyed better health in other respects than I had previously known. Those who have struggled, as I have often done, day and night for weeks together, to get a single comfortable breath, will understand how highly I appreciate the immense benefit I have derived from your treatment.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. FANNY HOLLAND,

Mrs. Holland still resides as above.

From Rev. W. M. Mullenix, of Parkersburg, W. Va., E. Conference:

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., } January 17, 1871.

DEAR DOCTOR SYKES: I take great pleasure in informing you that I am cured of Asthma.

By following your advice and taking your remedies, I am now by the Divine blessing delivered from that unpleasant disease. My appetite is good, and I can sleep all night. My weight has increased and I can do twice the work I did a year ago and with less fatigue. My voice is deeper, fuller and clearer than ever.

Yours sincerely,

W. M. MULLENIX.

DR. SYKES is in possession of a large amount of similar testimony, which he will be happy to furnish to any one applying for it.

VISITS.

DR. SYKES can only very rarely leave his office during the day, but he will, for a reasonable compensation go by night to examine patients residing at points where the trip can be made between the hours of 10 P. M. and 10 A. M.

TREATMENT BY LETTER.

DR. SYKES has treated hundreds of cases by letter, with the most gratifying success, and invalids unable to visit him can avail themselves of his treatment by writing to him for a list of questions which will enable them to state their conditions properly.

NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.

Dr. J. W. SYKES,

191 Penn Avenue.

THE Diseases Comprised in Dr. SYKES' SPECIALTY are

CONSUMPTION,

NASAL CATARRH,

BRONCHITIS,

ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC,

CHRONIC PNEUMONIA,

CHRONIC PLEURISY,

DISEASES OF THE HEART,

SCROFULA,

AND ALL FORMS OF BLOOD

AND SKIN DISEASES,

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH,

DISEASES OF THE LIVER,

SPLEEN, URINARY ORGANS,

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA,

COSTIVENESS, PILES,

AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Remarkable Recovery from Consumption of Lungs and Bowels.

Statement of J. T. Stitt, Esq.,

Bookkeeper for the Well Known Coal Merchants, Wm. H. Brown & Co., 25 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.

DR. J. W. SYKES—Sir: It is with great pleasure I take the opportunity of saying to the numerous victims of Consumption in our city, "Be of good cheer." There is hope even for the feeblest. A little more than a year ago my wife was very low with Consumption of the lungs and bowels; she had then been sick over a year. She had a very bad cough and expectoration, and had diarrhœa all the time for several months. She was so thin and wasted that former friends did not recognize her. In fact, we thought, and her physician said, she must die. He ordered herbs and wine to keep her up as long as possible, and said that was all he could do. We consulted another physician, who also said it was a very bad case. By an overruling Providence we were directed to Dr. Sykes, and, hoping against hope, we placed her under his care. In two weeks there was a marked change for the better, and she continued to recover rapidly. She still has some cough, and continues under Dr. Sykes' care, but is so well that for seven or eight months she has been able to do her own work. Under God we think her recovery is due to Dr. Sykes' treatment.

MAY 10, 1874. J. T. STITT.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 18, 1874.

The current of local affairs flows on in the same serene manner that has marked its course in the past. Any movements in monetary m atters that take place are not such as to change the quotation for money, nor to disturb materially the loaning powers of the banks. The general market is more than usually dull, even for December, which is proverbially a quiet month. Prices as a rule are low, profits are small, and yet the consumption of most kinds of merchandise continues below the usual average. This is explained by the universal economy of the times.

A vast number of industrial enterprises, such as our iron mills, are at a stand still, and a multitude of mechanics, artisans and laborers are consequently out of employment, while the income of others is less than heretofore. The exchange of commodities is comparatively slow, and the flow of money through the arteries of trade is therefore sluggish, all of which serves to reduce the volume of commercial transactions to the bare exegencies of the times.

—The stock market shows a general decline throughout the speculative list. Western Union is off 1½, Lake Shore ½, Wabash is down to 20½, Northwest tumbles from 46¾ to 44¾, Ohio and Mississippi in sympathy and declined from 30¾ to 29¾; Pacific Mail closes at 38¼ and Erie at 26¼.

A report is in circulation that there is a fresh combination formed for the purpose of advancing Erie. Pacific Mail has been fairly active, and it looks as if it had touched bottom. There was a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, from which we learn that the February interest on their bonds is already provided for and that the earnings of the road are again showing an increase.

—A correspondent who has lost his certificate of Pennsylvania Railroad stock writes to know what course to pursue to prevent loss and to get a new certificate of stock, to whom we reply that the Pennsylvania Railroad have issued the following instructions intended to cover just such cases.

"Any person or persons claiming a certificate or evidence of stock to be issued in lieu of one lost or destroyed, shall make an affidavit or affirmation of the fact, shall advertise the same in one or more newspapers in Philadelphia, *twice a week for one month*, describing the certificate, and shall transmit the affidavit or affirmation, with the advertisement, and shall give the Board a bond of indemnity, with one or more securities if required, in double the sum of money paid on such certificate to be renewed, against any damage that may arise from the issuing of a new certificate. Whereupon the President and Treasurer, may, one month after the last advertisement, issue a new certificate of like tenor with that so lost or destroyed, therein specifying that it is in lieu thereof."

—The report of the railroad earnings for November are given to the public. We give below the statement of seventeen roads. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, these returns generally show favorable results. The increase of the total gross earnings is nearly six per cent.

GROSS EARNINGS DURING NOVEMBER.

	1874.	1873.
Atlantic & Pacific	$ 407,145	$397,485
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota	109,536	105,439
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	71,193	64,230
Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago	*41,549	30,282
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	356,748	320,266
Denver & Rio Grande	*30,021	24,797
Illinois Central	636,033	630,603
Indiana, Bloomington & Western	*124,636	112,974
International & Great Northern	*154,417	91,951
Marietta & Cincinnati	186,905	190,488
Michigan Central	*520,992	607,220
Ohio & Mississippi	309,597	293,242
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	111,645	86,813
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, branches	69,095	42,042
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern	350,800	209,022
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	80,000	81,551
Toledo, Wabash & Western	403,319	418,927
Total	$3,982,943	$3,658,032
Net increase	204,911	

*Fourth week estimated.

The returns of gross earnings for fifteen roads for the past eleven months, show a decrease of $946,324.

	1874.	1873.
Atlantic & Pacific	$ 4,588,373	$4,570,036
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota	1,120,174	1,069,201
Chi. Lafayette & Chicago	*421,229	354,205
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind	3,791,777	4,481,925
Denver & Rio Grande	250,000	576,400
Illinois Central	7,172,694	7,436,128
Ind. Bloom. & Western	1,027,277	1,117,552
Marietta & Cincinnati	1,897,822	1,930,392
Michigan Central	*6,960,164	6,577,792
Ohio & Mississippi	2,728,376	2,570,276
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	1,123,804	1,258,619
Haute branches	528,081	445,161
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	1,000,000	1,000,000
Toledo, Wabash & Western	4,020,214	4,107,694
Total	$41,114,949	$42,561,273
Decrease	946,324	

*Fourth week November, estimated.

—The New York Currency League has addressed the following letter to Prof. Bonamy Price, which, together with his answers, we give without comment:

Professor Bonamy Price:

Permit the National Currency League to make a few inquiries of you, which we hope you to reply through the public prints.

1. Is it not undeniable fact that the market value of gold and silver is far above the point which their intrinsic value as metals warrants?

2. Do not the enactments of the various nations which make these metals legal tender coined, a legal tender within the domain of the nation whose legal impress these metals bear, give them artificial value?

3. Do not these metals fluctuate in exchangeable value more frequently and violently than the average of merchandise?

4. Is it necessary that merchandise of any sort (whether it be land, zinc, wood, metal, silver, gold, leather or cloth) should be used as money?

5. Since the *rent* of any property, if made definite, secure, and practically perpetual, gives to such property a stable value (in gold), and low as a natural sequence that paper money ordered by law, and therefore practically convertible (in a definite sum and multiple thereof, at holders' option, with its bonds bearing a *fixed* rate of interest, would have a stable value, while its volume would be automatically adjusted to *exact* conformity to the ever varying requirements of trade?

Please let the light shine, that error may be dispelled and truth established throughout the earth. Very respectfully yours,

NEW YORK, November 16, 1874. A. BOREL, SECRETARY LEAGUE.

REPLY.

To the Editor of the Financier:

I have received the accompanying letter from the National Currency League; will you allow me to give answers through the medium of your journal to the questions addressed to me?

I answer to question No. 1: No.

To question No. 2: No.

To question No. 3: No.

To question No. 4: Yes.

To question No. 5: The word "rent" says nothing about the meaning or value of the thing in which it is calculated. When I know what "rent" is, I shall be able to judge that whether it is likely to be "stable." Equally, I shall be able to estimate whether "a rate of interest is fixed" when I am told whether the thing in which the interest is paid is fixed as the ground on which rent on is as unstable as the waves of the sea.

Finally, may I ask the National Currency League—What is a dollar?

BONAMY PRICE.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 18, 1874.	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
5-20's, 1862	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
5-20's, 1864	113¼	113¼	115	115	115¼
5-20's, 1865, new	116½	116½	117	117	117
5-20's, 1867, coup	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
5-20's, 1868, reg	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1868, coup	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
10-40's, coupons	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	126½	126½	126½	126½	126½
New 5 per cents	113	113	113	113	113
Western Union Tel	82½	82½	83½	82½	83¼
Quicksilver	34½		34½		34½
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Panama	115		115		115
Adams Express	116		116		116
Wells-Fargo Express	82¼		82¼		82½
American Express	58		58	58	58
United States Exp's	64¼		64¼		64¼
New York Central	100½				
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾		26¾
Michigan Central	87		80		80
Michigan Southern	80		80	80	79
Illinois Central	99		98		98
Cleveland & Pitts	91		91		91
Chicago & Northw'n	46¾	46¾	46¾	45¾	44¾
Do preferred					70½
Rock Island	101¼		101¼		101
Ft. Wayne	87¾		87¾		87¾
Do preferred					96½
Wabash, common	27¾	27¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Fort Wayne	94¾		94¾		94¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30		30	30	29½
Union Pacific	35	35	35½	35½	34¾
Pacific of Missouri			A 41½		
Hannibal & St. Jos	25¼		25¼		25½
Atlantic & Pacific			16¾		16¾
C., C. & I. C	9				9½
Tennessee, old			78		77
Tennessee, new			78		77
South Carolina, Apr			26		27
South Carolina, July			26		25
Missouri 6's			97¼		97

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	52¾	
Pennsylvania Central scrip, sales	10½	
Reading, sales	39	
Oil Creek	82	85
Lehigh Valley, sales	61¾	62
Allegheny Valley	91	
Central Transportation		44½
Empire Transportation	55	
P., C. & St. Louis m. bonds	71¼	76
Gold		111¾

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, December 18, 1874.

The movement of merchandise to-day was not particularly increased over the average of the season, but a fair trade was done in most branches of business, at about unchanged prices. Among the arrivals of game yesterday we note the receipt of 20 antelopes, shipped to one of our commission houses. A leading provision firm, also received yesterday 781 packages of lard.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,453	Apples, bbls	216
Cheese, lbs	295	Corn, sks	2,264
Wheat, sks	340	Barley, sks	697
Oats, sks	2,564	Rye, sks	340
Butter, pkgs	55	Bacon, pcs	1,250
Bacon, lbs	215	Potatoes, bus	1,640
Hay, bales	526	Eggs, pkgs	128

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, December 18, 1874.

REMARKS—The sharp advance noted in our last report has been fully maintained, and the market continues unusually firm and active, nearly all fair and good stock being disposed of. There were a few "odds and ends" and scallawags, which would be worked off to-morrow and the pens cleaned. Dealers are of the opinion that the run for the coming week will not be a heavy one. Should their predictions prove correct, a good market is sure to rule.

We have on more than one occasion cautioned our readers against shipping large quantities of light, inferior stock to this market, unless they purchased them for a "mere song" and would sell them for the same. And judging from the diminished runs of stock, and the very perceptible improvement in the quality, shippers have heeded our advice. So long as good stock is sent to this market in not too heavy numbers, they will meet with ready sale at paying prices.

Hogs.

It seems that the number of hogs slaughtered in the two cities will be light, packers seemingly afraid to pay the present prices, and are ordering supplies of green meats from the West. However, the demand for good Philadelphias and Yorkers is good in the East, and are purchased by car lots and sent to their destination; thus keeping up the demand at this point.

Cattle.

Fair to good fat butchers' cattle meet with ready sale, as they usually do at fair rates; but those who run in inferior and scallawag varieties may expect to carry home little or no money.

Sheep.

Prime 100 to 120 lbs command top prices; whilst good 85 to 90 lbs fetch full market rates. Medium and common, as usual, slow sale and at low figures. Fat lambs were ready sale at the highest prices of the day.

Cows and Calves.

Prime milk cows, with calves, were in limited demand at $50 00@60 00; fair milkers $40 00@45 00; common $25 00@30 00.

Horses and Mules.

No horses or mules offered for sale, all arrivals being sent East, after ebing watered and fed.

PRICES.

Following are the rates of the market to-day, and are about the same as those established in the early part of the week:

CATTLE.	
Choice 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers	$5 25@5 50
Choice 1,200 to 1,400 lbs steers	5 00@5 25
Choice 1,200 to 1,300 lbs steers	5 50@5 00
Choice 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers	5 00@5 20
Choice 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers	4 20@4 70
Stockers	3 50@4 25
Bulls	2 20@3 25
HOGS.	
Prime Philadelphia	$7 45@7 50
Choice Yorkers	6 50@6 80
Sows, stags, &c	4 00@5 00
SHEEP.	
Extra fine 100 to 120 lbs	$6 00@6 12½
Good 90 to 100 lbs	5 50@5 70
Fair 80 to 90 lbs	4 00@5 25
Common 70 to 80 lbs	3 50@3 75

AMOUNT OF STOCK ON SALE.

Cattle, head	5,418
Sheep, head	13,400
Hogs, head	34,750
Cattle, weighed	2,940

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, December 19, 1874.

As intimated in our report last week, the lock-out of the puddlers has had the effect to so completely stop the demand for pig iron that sales were confined to very small lots, used mainly for foundry purposes.

Prices remain substantially the same, a slight concession having been made on the only lots of mill iron reported.

The action of the puddlers in other sections preventing shipments of muck bar to the Pittsburgh market, has had the effect to stop the sale of iron in that shape, as no one had any stock on hand to ship, and puddlers were only at work even on full wages on iron to be sent to this market.

The manufacturers have reduced the price of bar iron, making the card rate 2½ cents, but difficult to tell what effect this will have on the market, but it is not expected that it will increase the demand, for the actual selling rate has for some time been at or below that figure.

We cannot expect any change in the market before the first of January, as the holidays always have the effect to curtail business, and this season will operate to completely stop transactions. Just what direction the market will take after the holidays depends mainly upon whether the boilers resume work or not.

We have reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

100 tons grey forge	$23 00—4 mos
100 tons foundry	26 00—cash.
70 tons No. 1 foundry	25 00—cash.
50 tons foundry	27 00—4 mos
50 tons mill	23 00—4 mos
25 tons foundry	26 00—4 mos

CHARCOAL.

25 tons No. 1 foundry, Hanging Rock	$34 00@35 00—4 mos
25 tons foundry, Hanging Rock	34 00—4 mos
10 tons cold blast	53 00—4 mos

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

December 17.—American pig—The market is in much the same condition as when last reported. Some of the consumers are willing to quote $26 00 for No. 1 foundry, but enough good iron can be had for $25 00 to fill all the demand. The Thomas Iron Company report the sale of 2,000 tons mill, 1 foundry, in lots, at $25 00. We also hear of the sale of 1,000 tons Lehigh Iron Company's grey forge at $19 00, at works. Except in a small way, there are not many sales, the furnaces seem anxious to get rid of present rates, low as they are. On the other hand, manufacturers are not, so far as we can see, willing to contract far ahead at present prices, which, for most of the furnaces, are below cost, without allowing for interest on their capital. We quote No. 1 foundry, $25 00@26 00; No. 2 foundry $23 00@24 00; grey forge $21 00@23 50.

Scotch Pig—The stock here is very small, consisting of Coltness, Glengarnock and Eglinton. The demand, however, is light. We quote Coltness, $30 00@31 00; Glengarnock, $27 00; Eglinton, $26 00.

Rails—We hear of no transactions, and the market is entirely nominal at $60 00@65 00. American rails can now be bought at $50 00 at works. Steel rails are quoted $80 00. Welsh are nominally $47 00@50 00, gold.

Old Rails—We note the sale of 1,600 tons in the West at $40 00, short time, and we hear of more here at $25 50@30 00.

Scraps—We quote $20 00@30 00, with no sales reported. Some is offered at $28 00, while more is held at $30 00.—*Iron Age.*

CLEVELAND.

December 18.—The hardware business has been rather quiet, and prices have not changed materially since we quoted last week. Tin plate and metals are firm at the rates quoted and an active trade is looked for.

The market for manufactured iron remains steady with a rather quiet movement.

The pig iron market remains in very much the same condition as when we made our last report so far as relates to the demand. The movement is still very quiet, and the prospect is no more favorable than heretofore. We note a slight reduction in the Furnace market is one steady at our quotations. It is expected that the strike and general stagnation in labor generally to curtail production will have the effect to impart a firmer tone to prices before long. The following are the quotations at the close, four months' time:

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL.

No. 1	$21 00
No. 2	20 00
No. 3	19 00
No. 4	33 00
Nos. 5 and 6	34 00

BITUMINOUS FOUNDRY.

No. 1	29 00
No. 2	27 00
No. 1 grey forge	25 00

AMERICAN SCOTCH.

No. 1 Cherry Valley	33 00
No. 2 Cherry Valley	30 00

—*Commercial Review.*

CINCINNATI.

[By L. R. Huff & Co.]

December 18.—Some sales of round lots have been made upon special terms, but the buyers generally are holding off until the New Year opens, giving a dull trade.

The indications are that there will be an improved demand early in January for the standard grades of foundry iron. There are no signs of improvement in cold blast or forge irons.

We revise our quotations as follows:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.	Per ton.
Hanging Rock, No. 1	$28 00@28 00—1 mos
Hanging Rock, No. 2	26 00@27 00—4 mos
Ranging Rock, forge	24 00@24 00—4 mos
Tennessee, No. 1	27 00@28 00—4 mos
Tennessee, forge	24 00@24 00—4 mos
Alabama, No. 1	28 00@28 00—4 mos
Missouri, No. 1	28 00@29 00—4 mos
Missouri, No. 2	26 00@27 00—4 mos

HOT BLAST STONE COAL.	
Missouri, No. 1	27 00@29 00—4 mos.
Missouri forge	25 00@26 00—4 mos.
Ohio, No. 1	26 00@28 00—4 mos.
Ohio forge	24 00—4 mos.
Scotch pig, No. 1	26 00@28 00—4 mos.

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Hanging Rock, car wheel	$45 00@50 00—4 mos.
Missouri, car wheel	43 00@45 00—4 mos.
Kentucky, car wheel	40 00@42 00—4 mos.
Tennessee, car wheel	40 00@42 00—4 mos.
Georgia, car wheel	40 00@42 00—4 mos.
Alabama, car wheel	40 00@42 00—4 mos.
Machinery and forge	40 00@42 00—4 mos.
Blooms	70 00@80 00—4 mos.

December 18.—Scotch pig—The market is dull, with little demand. Prices are steady and unchanged. We note the receipt of 500 tons during the week's operations, the whole of which, with the exception of Eglinton, which has fallen off 1s, and is now quoted 88s 6d.

Manufactured Iron—The market rules dull, with a declining demand and weaker prices. The difference in the quotations of Staffordshire bars is enormously £9 15s@£10 10s.

Rails—There is no demand for rails, and prices are weak and nominal.—*Iron Age.*

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 18.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat lower; better No. 1 white Michigan $1 11; extra do at $1 13½; amber No. 1 red $1 09@1 10. Corn dull and steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 71½c; seller December 71c; seller May 76c; low mixed 69c. Oats—demand good at full prices; No. 2, 56c; Michigan 56½c; white 58½c. Clover seed $8 25. Dressed hogs active at $7 75@8 25.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 18.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet at $20 50. Bacon—shoulders 9½c; clear rib 12½c; clear—none. Sugar cured hams 14½@15c. Lard 13½@15c. Whisky 97c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 18.—Wheat dull at $1 05@1 11. Corn steady; ear on track 68c. Oats unchanged. Petroleum steady; standard white 35½c; Ohio state test to 150 degrees 10c; in small lots 11@c higher.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, December 18.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 22; No. 1 white Michigan $1 26 ——. Barley steady; high malting 92c. Barley quiet; prime Canada held at 1 40@1 50.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, December 18.—Cotton and flour firm and unchanged. Corn firm at 85c. Oats scarce at 75c. Pork, lard and bulkmeats unchanged. Dressed hogs firm at $8 00@9 00 ₰ cwt.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 18.—Flour steady at $7 25@6 00. Wheat steady at $1 09@1 10. Corn steady at 65@66c. Oats steady at 56@58c. Rye and barley unchanged.

Detroit

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
Room 35, First National Bank,
PITTSBURGH, PA., December 18, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.26	25	75	N.W.	Fresh	Cloudy
2 P.M.	30.02	34	70	W.	Brisk	Fair.
9 P.M.	30.00	31	71	W.	Fresh	Fair.

Mean barometer.....0.08 Highest thermom.....36
Mean thermom.....31 Lowest thermom.....24

The Puddlers' Lock-Out.

The puddlers and boilers held a weekly meeting at their hall yesterday afternoon, but they report no change in the status of affairs. There was a very large attendance of the Union, and the streets show crowds of idle men.

Highway Robbery.

A man named Patrick Carr, *alias* O'Brien, was arrested last evening by constable Bailey, and placed in the central station, on a charge of highway robbery. The information is made before Alderman O'Donnel. It is stated that the defendent was around drinking with the prosecutor during the afternoon, in the Ninth ward, and at a favorable opportunity, last evening, on Penn avenue, "grabbed" $100 in greenbacks and "lit out."

Another "Greeny."

A genteel looking man, last evening, borrowed twenty dollars in greenbacks, at the Union Depot, from an unsophisticated Irishman, just for a few minutes. The genteel man man exhibited a handful of gold, and stated that he wanted to pay freights on some baggage, but that the authorities wouldn't allow him any premium on his gold. "Greeny" handed over twenty dollars in greenbacks, and is awaiting the return of the sharper.

Allegheny Committee Meetings.

The Allegheny Committee on City Property met yesterday afternoon and inspected the new Columbia engine house. The committee will report in favor of accepting the building from the contractor, the work having been done in a satisfactory manner.

The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose also assembled at the engine house, for the purpose of witnessing a test of the new Columbia Engine. The "machine" worked satisfactorily, and the committee will report to that effect.

The Murder of the Italians.

The Philadelphia *Press* remarks: Signor Alonzo M. Viti, Vice Consul here for the Kingdom of Italy, we have good authority for saying, is taking active steps for publishing the investigation of the murder of the Italian workmen near Pittsburgh, and the punishment of the murderers. In this good work he has the full sympathy and active co-operation of Governor Hartranft, who is ready and anxious to vindicate the honor and assert the power of the Commonwealth.

Holiday Notes.

A great bundle of holiday reading matter, in the shape of magazines and pictorial and literary papers, reaches us from Gildenfenney & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue. This firm has one of the choicest assortments of holiday literature for old and young, rich and poor, ever gathered together in this city, which they offer at prices which must be satisfactory to all. Their stock of other goods suitable for holiday presentation, such as albums, pocket-books, cases, notions, games, stationery, etc., is varied, and the assortment of articles to suit all tastes and all purses. Give them a call.

Jenkins' Bill of Fare.

It is scarcely necessary to direct the attention of our readers to the bill of fare set out so conspicuously in our columns this morning. The COMMERCIAL CHRISTMAS number, we are sure, always note Mr. Jenkins' announcements, and this is such a tempting one for the holidays that it will receive not only perusal but study. No one need be at a loss as to what to get for dinners, lunches or suppers with this bill of fare before them. Poor *pot-au-feu* fare, too, will escape much trouble when sent down town for good things, for his better half has but to check on the list what she wants and Mr. Jenkins' accommodating clerks will put them up, and they will be promptly delivered. Fresh and pickled oysters, dried and canned meats, fish, fruits of all kinds, nuts, and every imaginable relish may there be found, while teas and coffees are specialties at this house. Remember the place: D. M. Jenkins, No. 20 Fifth avenue.

Serious Charge Against a Constable.

Peter Walter, a constable of the South Side, has given bail before Alderman Krehan to answer a charge of compounding a felony. The prosecutor, Adam Bletch, sets forth in his information that Walter prosecuted him (Bletch) before Alderman Schafer for the larceny of two bars of soap. That while under arrest the accused "took and exhorted" from him the "sum of sixteen dollars and a duly endorsed judgment note for fifty dollars more, payable in twenty days." Also, that this note was subsequently sold by Walter to Henry Martin, and that Walter, "in consideration of the payment of the money and the giving of said note, promised and agreed to withdraw the charge," and "did conceal said alleged crime of larceny for his personal gain." The defendant denies the allegations, and it is claimed for him that the charge has been "put up."

Charlie Ross.

An anonymous correspondent, claiming to possess the power of seeing into the future, writes us his "theory" concerning the abduction of Charlie Ross. He states that he "investigated" the matter soon after the abduction, and the result (which is very badly told by the seer) may be summarized thus: There were three detectives and two others in the plot, which was concocted for the purpose of obtaining a reward which they knew would be offered. The detectives did not abduct the child, but were only attached, and a wallet containing a considerable amount of money in a pocket of his pants. The robbers took only the $145, leaving the watches and the wallet unmolested. While the robbery was being perpetrated in the road the horses walked on, and after the robbers released him, Craft ran and overtook the team, got into the wagon, and drove to the White House, where he put up for the night. The Chief of Police went out the road to investigate the affair, but could learn nothing to lead to the belief that any robbery was committed.

"It Never Fails."

Jones Unrivaled Cough Cure, to cure the most obstinate cough or cold. Try it. Th,s

"Stop Your Cough."

By using Jones Unrivaled Cough Cure, for sale by druggists and general stores. Price 25c and 50c a bottle. Th,s

Penn Mills Flour.

Another boat has just arrived from Kentucky loaded with this celebrated brand.

THE INDIAN WOMAN'S CLAIM.

Testimony for the Defense Continued—Chippewa Marriage Customs—Evidence as to William Mowry's Being at Home When he Was Alleged to be With the Indians.

The case of Meister against Bissell and others, was resumed yesterday, before Judge McKennan, in the United States Circuit Court.

MISSIONARY'S STATEMENT.

Rev. S. W. Brown, sworn—Live at Lawn Ridge, Marshall county, Ill.; am a minister in the M. E. church and fifty-nine years old. (Witness then testified to the effect that he knew Mowry well; had remonstrated with him for his relations with the squaw, and threatened to prosecute him for adultery if he did not consent to be legally married to her; that Mowry had asked him to be present at Perot's house on the occasion already referred to; he went there and found Mowry and the girl there; he (Brown) stated that he had come to marry them, and asked Mowry if he was ready; Mowry said: "*I have concluded not to get married.*"

Witness continued—I then was disgusted and left the house; I saw no child and *never heard of Mowry's woman having had a child;* as to the marriage relations of the Chippewas, they have as many wives as they could support; I was in Perot's house Mowry did *not* say he was as much married to the girl as if I had married them 100 times; neither did Perot say that it was I who made all the trouble; neither did Mowry say to Tromly, "Undo, as true as there is a God in heaven that is my child."

(Tromly was asked to stand up, and witness identified him as the same man he met on this occasion.)

Mr. Acheson then offered in evidence an entry in Eaton's day book of the date of December 4, 1849, "Wm. Mowry, debtor, (self) to 2, 3 D. T. blankets, $10 00; another of same date; La Morandiere has a charge against him, showing him to have been there on the same day.

NOT MARRIED.

Charles Clark (colored), sworn—Have lived in Lawrenceville for forty years; knew the Mowry boys and lived near their house; knew William Mowry well; mind when William died, and think he had been then at home some two years; saw him every day; spoke to him about this women; he said he had the prettiest Indian woman in Saginaw; I asked if he was married to her, and his reply was, "No, not by a d——d sight."

Elijah Rogers, of Bay City, testified that Mowry boarded with her; he never was away more than a day or two at a time, except when he went on hunting trips; never saw him with an Indian woman; heard Backus joke with Mowry about an Indian girl, and he got mad about it; Louis Tromly spoke to witness about Mowry's marriage the present year, and she replied she did not believe he was married to her at all.

TESTIMONY OF WM. M. DARLINGTON.

This well known gentleman was next sworn, and testified as follows: I reside in this city, and am the half-brother of Benj. Darlington; the Mowrys are related to me; in 1839 my father married Mrs. Mowry's sister; I am fifty-nine years of age, and have remained here all my life; I knew William Mowry very well from childhood, and knew all the boys, particularly after my father's marriage; my father's place of business was on Fourth street, opposite the Iron City Bank, as a hardware merchant; William Mowry was in his employ; I have seen my father's books in court (books produced); he had no other assistant but William Mowry, and never knew of any other entries being made in those books, and William Mowry could not possibly one or two by myself, when I came into town, which I did frequently; I can recognize Mowry's writing in this book of the date of 1847—the year my father commenced business—of October 8th, September 28th, charges made to different persons; in August 2d, also June 12th, another entry, and in June 10th and June 1st, (1847); the latter is about the first; in September of that year there are a great many, as my father went to Philadelphia and William kept the books, for months down to October 9th William's entries are continuous; aside from these books, my own recollection of Mowry's being in the store is very distinct. In January, 1847 (page 50), there are charges to Mowry in my father's writing, and in January 13th there is an entry in Mowry's writing; another on the 21st; March 1st, 1848, there are three such entries; others on the 16th, 18th and 31; April 1st, 8th and 10th; in September there are charges made to Mowry in my father's writing; September 29th Mowry's writing begins again and continues to October 7th, 1848, when my father went East; December 1st there are charges to him only; at the beginning of 1849, January 3d, I see a charge made to himself in his own writing; from that date on there is another, April 3d, also April 5th, down to the 25th, all in William's writing; my father quit business at this stand some time after William's death; this occurred in the spring of 1852, prior to his death; it was about two months that he had been home; I saw him and the family constantly. His visits west began in 1846 or 1846, and he staid five or six months, the longest he ever staid there; subsequently his longest stay was two or three months; Addison would stay a year at a time; I have talked to him about Michigan, and never heord of the existence of the Indian woman till this suit was begun, and now it is in the papers.

Cross-examined—These charges of money go to prove the presence of Mowry in the city at the time; they were for articles delivered directly to William.

MOWRY'S CLOTHING ACCOUNT.

John S. Lee, of Hulton Station, was next examined. He was in the tailoring business here, with his father, from 1846 to 1851; William Mowry was a customer. [The witness produced numerous charges during 1846, against William, for various articles of clothing, running from March to December. In 1847 there were various entries from January to November. There are also charges in 1849 and 1850.] Mowry bought the goods in person.

Frank Jeffries and John Smith testified that Mowry was at home about two years before he died.

J. M. Johnson, sworn—Have lived in Bay City twenty one years, and am a surveyor; have spent much time among the Indians; have been among them more or less all the time; am now forty-four; I speak the Indian tongue; the Indian marriage relations have nothing binding in them; an Indian might have one or more squaws, and could separate from them when he chose.

MORE ABOUT INDIAN CUSTOMS.

Rev. Manassah Hickey, sworn—Reside in Detroit; am a minister, on the superannuated list, by reason of an injury from a runaway horse; have labored among the Indians of Battle Creek, and as far north as the Grand Traverse Bay country, and as far south as the Bay City; am clear across to Saginaw Bay, and was presiding Elder for four years among the Indians till I got injured; am acquainted with the (so-called) marriage custom of the Chippewas; when set apart for the missionary work, I often felt the necessity of getting all the knowledge of Indian customs I could, and I got all the Indian talk and all the information I could out of old Indians; among these was old Lake-maw; he had a ring in his nose, but was a heathen, and have come to the conclusion that the custom was this: the young man fell in love with the girl and would tell his mother; his parents would go to the lodge of the young lady with a present; the mother of the young man would unfold to the girl what was the state of the case; then the parents would return to the young man and tell him to go and stay with the girl and be careful of her chastity; then he would begin to build a wigwam and the young girl would receive him at her father's lodge; a proposition would come from him as to whether she would like to take a hunt with him; she complied, and the two would be absent some weeks together, and when they returned would go to the new wigwam, where the girl built the first fire, and the two were husband and wife; this was before the white man came along with his whisky. (Witness gave a lengthy and entertaining account of Indian life, but it was more interesting than relevant.) His conclusion was that the marriage relation was dissolved at will, and that polygamy was practiced.

WM. Armstrong sworn—Reside at Bay City, and have been there over forty years; am State Salt Inspector; have been raised among the Chippewas, Perot's band; I never heard of such a thing among them as a marriage; the young men went and got a squaw when they wanted one; when they wanted to get rid of her they "threw her away," as they called it, and got another; I knew William Mowry, whom I had seen at Bay City, and knew Perot's daughter since childhood; might have seen them together, but don't recollect.

Perot's brother was called and testified that the girl Elizabeth was called Che-mo-ka-mody, "Yankee," but "Mowry." Mary was never called Mary Mowry by the Indians. Had heard her called Mowry's wife.

Jacob Wainwright, sworn—Reside in the Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, formerly Lawrenceville; was born there, and am forty-five years of age; knew William Mowry very well, and mind of his death; he was at home about a year and half or two years before his death; saw him perhaps once a week or oftener.

Mader Tromly, of Bay City, a cousin of Louis Tromly, was sixty-five years of age, and had been almost thirty years in the Chippewa region; never saw a Chippewa marriage; they get together, and if they agree, they remain for life; if not, they separate.

Charles C. Fitzhugh, sworn—The steamer Buena Vista was owned by my father; she was launched in 1848; Mr. Jennison began business in Bay City in 1852, I think.

Cross-examined—The question as to whether witness or any of the Mowry family ever sent money for the Indian girl Elizabeth's education, on account of Wm. Mowry, was objected to by Mr. Acheson, and the Court held that the question was not proper at this time.

[Some deeds were then offered in evidence. These were those given by Mowry to his wife, in 1851 and 1846; also by Mrs. Mowry to the Allegheny Cemetery.]

Dr. A. J. Davis, sworn—Began practicing medicine in Lawrenceville, June, 1850; kept at it there till November, 1851; knew Wm. Mowry pretty well; I think he was at home when I commenced practicing, and don't think he was absent before his death.

Louis Tromly was re-called, and related the circumstances of his interview with John Greenbird, as to his being a witness. He testified that Greenbird told him that the child (Elizabeth) was Mowry's, and that Mowry had lived for two years at Perot's house with Mary. Greenbird wanted to know if he would be paid if he went for a witness, and was told he would not; he then said he would go if Meister agreed to pay him something if he won the suit. On informing Mr. Marston about what Greenbird said, Marston replied that they would not buy any witnesses. Witness said he had no money interest in the case—only a friendly interest for Elizabeth Mowry.

After some hours rebutting testimony, the Court adjourned until this morning. The defendants expect to close their testimony to-day.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ALDERMAN PHILIP HOERR, who lost a leg in 1863 at the battle of Gettysburg, has ordered an artificial limb.

THE wave upon which many a poor fellow has been carried away is the wave of a lace edged cambric handkerchief.

A YOUNG GIRL is in the lock-up for incorrigibility, on complaint of her mother. She will likely be sent to the Reform School to-day.

THE funeral of Civil Engineer McGowan took place yesterday and was largely attended. Mr. McGowan was City Engineer some years ago.

THE Cathedral Fair opened last evening.

THE Board of Health failed to meet yesterday afternoon for want of sufficient members being in attendance.

FRED. DEPRASS is to deliver a lecture in the Sixth United Presbyterian church, Allegheny, next Monday evening, the 21st, on the subject "John Brown."

THE Howard-Lowry Investigating Committee met yesterday afternoon and proceeded with the preparation of their report. It will be presented to Councils at the meeting on Monday.

THE sub-committee of the Street Committee, appointed to investigate the charges made against street Commissioner Spreen, of the Southside, will meet this afternoon at the offices of the City Clerk.

Now little boys and girls keep their play houses in perfect order, go to Sunday-school regularly, say no bad words, and whisper up the chimney, when no one is looking. "I've been very good, Santa Claus."

THE printing office of Best & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, was entered by thieves on Thursday night, and a clock, some towels, blank cards, etc., were carried off. Some desks were forced open and ransacked, but nothing of value discovered.

FRESH beef is considerably used in New York city, as a cure for diphtheria. Supposed to be keen and after about six hours is taken off. It is then quite green, and the patient is much relieved. Fresh applications several times repeated effect a cure.

OLIVER SMITH, the young man who was charged with taking a five dollar note from a saloon on Wylie alley, and refusing to return the same, was yesterday discharged by the Acting Mayor, the evidence not being deemed sufficient to warrant his detention.

CHAIRMAN WM. D. WEST was the only member of the Committee of Appeals, of Pittsburgh Councils, who appeared at the Clerk's office yesterday in answer to a call for a meeting. To-day's question is not will be tried again. Mr. West says important business needs attention.

MARY STAHLDER, the servant girl who was arrested on the charge of stealing a gold chain and locket, from Mrs. Boswell, of Sandusky street, Allegheny, was yesterday committed to jail for a further hearing Monday. The accused confesses to the larceny of the chess, but denies taking the locket.

MR. ADOLF KNAUFF, who has for almost a quarter of a century been musical director of the Frohsinn and other singing societies in this city and Allegheny, died on Thursday evening. These societies met last evening at the German Masonic Hall, in Allegheny, and made arrangements for appropriate musical obsequies.

THE funeral of Mr. John G. Oatman, late Superintendent of the Duquesne Coal Company, who died by the hand of an assassin, will take place from his late residence, near Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, at half-past ten o'clock this morning. The remains will be taken to Braddocks Fields for interment, on the 11 o'clock p.m.

WE HAVE to acknowledge the receipt from the author, Bertie W. Nevin, a youth of eleven years, son of Colonel Robert P. Nevin, of a piece of piano music, "Indian Polka." In music notation is a credit as Master Nevin—in fact, one for which an older and more accomplished author would have no reason to blush. Knake & McGrew, No. 12 Sixth street, city, are the publishers.

DURING the performance of the "Bohemian Girl" by the Gounod Club, at Library Hall on Thursday evening, some thief or thieves robbed several members of the club. Among those victimized was Mrs. Tetedoux, who lost her pocketbook, railway tickets and two dollars in money. Messrs. Earl and Birmingham were also robbed, the latter losing nineteen dollars in cash.

THE Pittsburgh Book and News Company send us the Christmas number of the New York *Graphic*. It contains twenty pages, half of which are devoted to beautiful engravings appropriate to the season, and all enclosed in a gorgeous cover, printed in black, crimson and gold. The literary contents of the number are of a high order of merit, and decidedly original. Altogether, this is the handsomest holiday publication of the kind ever issued, and every body should get one copy. The News Company are prepared to fill all orders from retail dealers.

Advertisement.

THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

On Tuesday next an election will be held in the above named District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. John McJunkin. The voters of the District should not forget the claims of Alderman Absalom Baillie, of Allegheny, who has consented to run as a Citizens' candidate, at the earnest solicitation of a large number of his friends. Alderman Baillie has long been known as a worthy and efficient magistrate, and in the administration of his office has shown great capability.

He has been frequently before the public for the position which he has so acceptably filled, but always more at the solicitation of friends than he may be found, and purchasers may rely upon their excellence and purity. They also have constantly in stock the finest brands of imported and domestic wines and liquors for medical purposes, which they offer to the trade at the very lowest prices. They are agents for several popular proprietary medicines, among which we call attention to Davis' Home Relief for Pain, the Universal Cough Syrup, put up by the Home Relief Company of Allegheny City, and Dr. Radcliffe's Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, Sugar-coated Pills and Ointments. They have a full line of Oils, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Window Glass and Dye Stuffs, and make a specialty of Cincinnati Lubricating Oil.

They are also agents for the Princess Metallic Paint, and guarantee it to be the best and highest premium was awarded by the American Institute. It is an indestructible coating for iron tin and wood, and is warranted free and water proof.

But it would be utterly impossible in the limits of an article of this description to attempt to enumerate the hundreds of articles which may here be found in unrivalled variety.

We cordially commend this well known house to the trade generally knowing the firm to be thoroughly reliable and deserving of the confidence of druggists and dealers. All orders entrusted to them will be promptly and faithfully attended to and filled at the very lowest market prices.

THE ANCHOR BRAND.

The Pickles and Sauces Manufactured by Messrs. Heinz, Noble & Co.—Their Purity and Excellence.

Among our representative firms, there is no one more deserving of praise for their enterprise, or more worthy of their remarkable success than that of Heinz, Noble & Co., proprietors of the Anchor Pickle and Vinegar Works, Nos. 167 and 169 Second avenue, this city. The members of the firm are Messrs. H. J. Heinz, L. C. Noble and E. J. Noble, all young and energetic business men, who are experienced in the business and give it their undivided personal attention. The business was started in a small way, but success, and the capacity of the present works is 500 barrels of vinegar and 200 dozens pickles, or, in other words, employing in all 125 hands, and the annual product being in value $300,000. The firm make a specialty of English style pickles. These put up either in wood or glass, in quantities varying from a barrel to a case. The trade in these goods is the largest of any house in the country. Since their introduction, they have been tested by, and commended by the English goods, and the result has been so much to the advantage of the Anchor brand. "Anchor" brand of this firm, they are fast superceding the foreign goods in the market. Among the other articles put up are Horse Radish, which is grown in their garden, and ground by them, securing a fresh and strong article: Anchor Table Sauce, pronounced as good as Worcestershire, and equal to any sauce in the market. Without Cat-sup, Tomato Catsup and Pepper Sauce. Using their own vinegar, they make only an article which they warrant in every respect, and which has been pronounced by competent judges fully up to the standard of the best English brands. The American style of pickles, are either plain or mixed, and are put up in jars holding from a pint to a gallon. They also put up in wooden packages of from one gallon to a barrel, according to order, the size of the pickle, as Girkins, small and medium.

Of vinegars, they make the white wine of single, double and triple strength, and the cider of single and double strength. The trade in this article is very large, supplying almost the entire wholesale trade of the city, in addition to a large shipping trade extending over a great part of the country. The business of the firm is gradually extending throughout the trade, and extends to all parts of the country. The character and reputation the Red Anchor brand has established may be judged from the fact of their having a large market for their goods in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, as well as in the far West and Southwest. Every package sent out by them is designated by a Red Anchor, which is their trade mark. To supply their western trade, Messrs. Heinz Noble & Co. have established a western branch house in St. Louis. The office and sales rooms are at No. ——, Second street, and are put up in a large ware-house at No. 70 North Commercial street. Here a large and complete stock of their goods are constantly kept on hand, from which the western trade can be supplied on short notice. That the articles which this firm make and put up are of the best quality, the favor they have met with has abundantly proved. Every place they have been introduced they have received a firm grip on the public taste for perfect satisfaction. The trade has increased so rapidly that the capacity of the works have been more than double to meet its requirements, which will enable them to pack over 600 dozen during the present season, a record-breaking generation on our part, but we are warranted in making the assertion, as any one who visits the works can verify.

In this connection we might again allude to the fact that the first premium at the late St. Louis Fair was awarded Messrs. Heinz, Noble & Co., for the variety and excellence of their pickles, sauces, vinegar &c., and which were there pronounced the equal of any brand manufactured in the world. This display was the largest ever made in this country.

As the originators of a new enterprise, the firm deserve the success which has attended them. As it is a home industry, producing an article equal to any in the market, as has been proved by five years of trial it should and will be sustained. Let us eat our American pickles, put up in American glass and wood. We will guarantee complete satisfaction to every purchaser of the Red Anchor Brand. A catalogue and price list will be furnished on application.

SEVEN SEALS.

The Great Proprietary Medicine—What Pittsburgh Enterprise Has Accomplished —Surprising Success of Messrs. Kennedy & Co.

Among the most wonderful and important scientific and medical discoveries of this or any other age is the now famous and world renowned remedy prepared by the extensive medicine house of the West, of which Messrs. Kennedy & Co. are the sole proprietors, which is known as the "SEVEN SEALS, or GOLDEN WONDER." During the time it has been before the public it has been used with unbounded success by the afflicted in both hemispheres and has effected the most miraculous cures of long standing chronic diseases, which had previously baffled the skillful treatment and most assiduous efforts of eminent, learned and practical physicians.

Experiment after experiment among the hidden wealth and virtues of the vegetable and mineral kingdom failed the ancients, but their exertions and labors, however, were crowned with a certain amount of success, and with the march of civilization in each succeeding generation, new and important discoveries were made. Their experiments were utilized and improved upon, and new properties discovered in the vegetable world, but it was reserved for the celebrated English physician and botanist, Dr. Radcliffe after years of careful study and patient toil, to at last perfect the cherished object of the alchemists and ancients, and to present to the world this wonderful curative, which in the short space of years has achieved a world wide reputation, and has been acknowledged by hundreds of thousands of the people of this country as the best in the world, to be the only relief they have found for their sufferings.

As the result of his labors in the Materia Medica, Dr. Radcliffe in 1851 first introduced his wonderful discovery into this country and land, since which time it has rapidly gained in public favor until it is to-day acknowledged to be the best remedy known.

Since its introduction here by Messrs. Kennedy & Co., the business of this enterprising firm has rapidly increased and they are now known as the American princes of proprietary medicines.

The "Seven Seals" is no quack rostrum but a reliable remedy, whose merits are well attested and thoroughly appreciated by those who have tested it.

Mr. Kennedy, the principal member composing it, though yet a young man, is known as one of our most reliable citizens and thoroughly successful business men. His energy, enterprise and business capacity have earned for him a most enviable reputation and placed him in positions of trust which he fills with credit to himself and to the best interests of all whoe are allied with him. And while business career has been one of exceeding brilliancy, he is yet regarded as a safe, prudent, far-seeing, conscientious and perfectly reliable man, in whose hands the destinies of any enterprise may be safely trusted.

This remedy is composed of roots, herbs, barks and gums—a purely vegetable remedy. It will effectually cure more aches and pains in the human system than can be effected in any other way by all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time. Dr. Radcliffe's Seven Seals or Golden Wonder is superior to any preparation that the skill of man has discovered for all purposes for which the remedy is recommended. It has received the encouragement of eminent physicians, who have given it their unqualified praise. It is admirably adapted (owing to its peculiar composition) for a wide range of diseases, in the shape of pains and aches, which afflict the human family. It cures almost instantly; relieves pain and suffering on the nervous system; in short, the wonderful effects of this most valuable remedy cannot be explained in words. Single trial will convince, according to directions, will convince any one that it is all that is claimed for it.

It cures pain almost instantly, and this is the grand secret of its success in cases of the most excruciating and agonizing pain. Cramps, Spasms, Aches, and in fact the most distressing agony of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Diseases, either instantly relieves man, woman or child; it cures with singular rapidity, and in a manner particularly grateful, if cation or liniment is required, or where there is Pain, Inflammation, Congestion, or where there is disturbance inwardly, such as Cramps, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Sickness at the Stomach, Headache, and other simple ailments. The Seven Seals or Golden Wonder will remove all these difficulties in a few seconds. In fatal diseases, such as Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Asiatic Cholera, Typhoid Fever, and Fever and Ague, it is a life preserver that will positively protect the system against attacks of these fatal diseases; for it is the only remedial agent in existence that will positively cure and effectually prevent these diseases. Incredible as it may seem, that one medicine should be adapted to the treatment of such a variety of diseases, it is nevertheless a fact that practice and experience have proven true what theory would seem to deny; for in the Seven Seals or Golden Wonder we have a counter-irritant, a diaphoretic, a diffusive stimulant, an anodine, a nervine and a tonic. Each of these properties is so harmoniously combined and associated that it performs with singular and marvelous rapidity its independent duty, and each as a part assists the other to carry out the mission of the diseases indicate the want of their united influence, the Seven Seals instantly supplies this important requisite, for in hundreds of cases where this preparation has been used it has saved life, after science and skill had been completely baffled, all hope abandoned, and the patient's life despaired of. It is safe and sure; there is no quick and effectual cure in the most reliable remedy in use for all painful affections and just the article needed in every family.

As an evidence of the growing popularity of this renowned remedy, we may state that upon the occasion of a recent visit to the extensive establishment of Messrs. Kennedy & Co., we were shown orders just received for large invoices from every portion of the United States, from South America, and from places, and in fact almost every portion of the known world. Mr. Kennedy informed us that at present at the Pittsburgh Postoffice of $5,000 worth of stamps at one time, and the next week of $1,000 worth more, and the monthly transacts more business with the Postoffice Department than any other establishment outside of New York City.

THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

An Old Established and Reliable Firm.

MACKEWN, THOMPSON & CO.

One of the old and well-known landmarks of the Smoky City is the widely known wholesale drug establishment, which for a period of nearly forty years has enjoyed the confidence of the community, and from a modest beginning, by strict attention to business and honorable dealing has steadily advanced to a position, second to no other establishment of the kind in the country. The members of the firm at present are James MacKeown, D. C. Thompson and W. J. Gilmore, all of whom are thoroughgoing business men, and fully comprehend the wants and requirements of the trade. Their long experience in the business, and their practical knowledge of the same have also added to the popularity of the house with patrons they have so long enjoyed. Their warerooms are located at No. 126 Liberty street, and are among the largest in Western Pennsylvania.

Their store is at all times full and complete in every department, and they deal only in the purest articles. Every article in the drug line may be here found, and purchasers may rely upon their excellence and purity. They also have constantly in stock the finest varieties of imported and domestic wines and liquors for medical purposes, which they offer to the trade at the very lowest prices. They are agents for several popular proprietary medicines, among which we call attention to Davis' Home Relief for Pain, the Universal Cough Syrup, put up by the Home Relief Company of Allegheny City, and Dr. Radcliffe's Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, Sugar-coated Pills and Ointments. They have a full line of Oils, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Window Glass and Dye Stuffs, and make a specialty of Cincinnati Lubricating Oil.

They are also agents for the Princess Metallic Paint, and guarantee it to be the best and highest premium was awarded by the American Institute. It is an indestructible coating for iron tin and wood, and is warranted free and water proof.

But it would be utterly impossible in the limits of an article of this description to attempt to enumerate the hundreds of articles which may here be found in unrivalled variety.

We cordially commend this well known house to the trade generally knowing the firm to be thoroughly reliable and deserving of the confidence of druggists and dealers. All orders entrusted to them will be promptly and faithfully attended to and filled at the very lowest market prices.

HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.

A Visit to Some of our Principal Dealers in Christmas Goods.

WHAT WAS NOTED DURING THE TOUR.

Beautiful and Desirable Articles at Low Prices.

The holidays are fast approaching, the expectant little ones are anxiously awaiting the coming of Kriss Kingle, and young and old are almost equally interested in preparing for the enjoyment of the great festival season of Christendom. For days and weeks past merchants have been busily engaged in replenishing their stocks, decorating the windows of their stores and making other necessary arrangements to meet the extraordinary demand which usually arises at this time. The displays at most of the establishments are very fine, and the inducements offered ought to insure a satisfactory number of sales and prove gratifying to purchasers. In furnishing the following notices of a number of our leading houses in various branches of the holiday trade, we indulge the hope that we may somewhat assist any of our readers who may desire to adhere to the time honored custom of making holiday presents, in selecting seasonable and appropriate articles. We can vouch for the reliability of the firms herein designated, and ask for their claims upon the public favor an impartial consideration. Our readers are also referred to our advertising columns, which contain the cards of principal dealers in holiday goods.

ATTRACTIONS AT ADAMS'.

Fine Display of Holiday Presents—Great Bargains Offered.

Among the houses that have made especial preparations for the holiday trade, one of the most noticeable is the gentlemen's furnishing goods and shirt manufacturing establishment of H. J. Adams (old number 72) Fifth avenue, opposite the Postoffice. Mr. Adams has procured a full line of goods adapted for Christmas and New Year's presents, included in which are a number of very fine dressing gowns and smoking jackets, which are offered at greatly reduced prices. Our space will not permit an enumeration of the various attractive articles on the shelves and counters and in the splendid show windows of the establishment, but suffice it to say that all the goods have been selected with unusual taste, bought from the leading manufacturers, and can be obtained at very great bargains.

Mr. Adams is the sole agent for Dr. Hall's celebrated perforated buckskin under garments and chest protectors, adapted to the use of delicate persons of both sexes, which furnish protection from the sudden changes peculiar to our climate.

The special business with Mr. Adams is the manufacture of dress shirts. This department is under the management of one of the best cutters in New York city, and the fit is unexcelled, and are very popular wherever known for stylish appearance, uniformity of style and durability, and are very popular wherever known on account of their perfection of fitand beauty of finish. The best of Irish linen is used, and every shirt sold from Mr. Adams' counter is as carefully cut and made as if to measure, and in the same thorough manner as his custom orders. Parties residing out of the city can advantage of a really custom made article to persons who buy but one or two shirts, or who cannot wait for measure work to be made to order. We take pleasure in recommending this model house to the attention of our readers, particularly at this season of the year, and to go and examine the fine holiday display of desirable goods.

P. M'ARDLE'S

Elegant Assortment of Fashionable Fabrics —Fine Merchant Tailoring—Great Inducements Offered—Splendid Bargains.

Winter is now at our doors, and consequently winter clothing is in demand. The important question therefore arises as to where is the best place to secure a good suit of clothes. This question is readily answered by stating that the house of Mr. P. McArdle, No. 82 Smithfield, corner of Diamond street, offers every inducement to purchasers, both in the style of stock and prices. The stock is now offered at this popular establishment, includes all the very latest styles of fashionable garments, all of which are made in the very best manner, and of the best materials. Gentlemen who have been accustomed to pay extravagant prices for clothing have discovered that well made, fashionable and neatly fitting garments can be purchased at this house at astonishingly low rates, and consequently it is not surprising that the trade of the establishment is so extensive.

Those in need of overcoats can also be accommodated here. He always makes a first-class article which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Among the other articles put up are Horse Radish, which is grown in their garden, and ground by them, securing a fresh and strong article: Anchor Table Sauce, pronounced as good as Worcestershire, and equal to any sauce in the market. Without Cat-sup, Tomato Catsup and Pepper Sauce. Using their own vinegar, they make only an article which they warrant in every respect, and which has been pronounced by competent judges fully up to the standard of the best English brands. The American style of pickles, are either plain or mixed, and are put up in jars holding from a pint to a gallon. They also put up in wooden packages of from one gallon to a barrel, according to order, the size of the pickle, as Girkins, small and medium.

Of vinegars, they make the white wine of single, double and triple strength, and the cider of single and double strength. The trade in this article is very large, supplying almost the entire wholesale trade of the city, in addition to a large shipping trade extending over a great part of the country. The business of the firm is gradually extending throughout the trade, and extends to all parts of the country. The character and reputation the Red Anchor brand has established may be judged from the fact of their having a large market for their goods in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, as well as in the far West and Southwest. Every package sent out by them is designated by a Red Anchor, which is their trade mark. To supply their western trade, Messrs. Heinz Noble & Co. have established a western branch house in St. Louis. The office and sales rooms are at No. ——, Second street, and are put up in a large ware-house at No. 70 North Commercial street. The stock is superior to any in this city, and, without exaggeration, the goods are equal in all respects to custom work. Go, and take your children with you, and we know you will not have occasion to reproach us for having tendered this advice.

Chromos

a specialty at S. Boyd & Co.'s, No. 66 Fifth avenue.

Christmas Will be Here

next week, and in the meantime your readers are reminded that Mr. T. F. Bedillon, jeweler No. 75 Smithfield street, offers superior inducements in stock and prices to all who would buy goods in his line to present their friends.

Holiday Goods

at prices to suit the times, at
S. Boyd & Co.'s,
No. 66 Fifth avenue.

A Cure Guaranteed

for your cough or cold by using Jones' Unrivaled Cough Cure, put up in 25 and 50 cent bottles.
Proprietors,
W. L. JONES & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Pittsburgh.
TuS

Go to S. Boyd & Co.'s.

No. 66 Fifth avenue, for fine picture frames.

Picture Frames.

of the latest patterns and designs, at the very lowest prices, at
S. Boyd & Co.'s,
No. 66 Fifth avenue.

THE IRON CITY COLLEGE.

The card of this well known school for the practical training of young men for business, which appears elsewhere in this paper, calls for notice. The attention of young men who would receive a commercial education is directed thereto. We know of no similar institution in the country possessing superior facilities to those of the Iron City, none that has a larger attendance, and none whose graduates are generally as well qualified for business, whereit is essential that they have the advantage of a thorough commercial course.

Scripture Mottoes.

just the thing for holiday presents. Fine and varied assortment in frames of all sizes.
S. Boyd & Co.,
66 Fifth avenue.

IS MUST BE DONE.

While Mr. P. F. Randolph expects to lose heavily by closing out his superb stock of mens', youths', boys' and children's fine and fashionable Broadway garments under the present pressure of the times, he informs us that, having determined to return to New York, and having made his arrangements accordingly, the goods must be sold at whatever sacrifice. While this is unfortunate for Mr. Randolph in a certain sense, it is a happy circumstance that should be taken advantage of by our readers. The stock is superior to any in this city, and, without exaggeration, the goods are equal in all respects to custom work. Go, and take your children with you, and we know you will not have occasion to reproach us for having tendered this advice.

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A Cure Guaranteed

for your cough or cold by using Jones' Unrivaled Cough C

SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1874.

Practical Christianity.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

That there is a vast amount of cheap or misdirected Christianity and philanthropy in the world, resulting from hypocrisy, selfishness, a Pharisaical spirit or erroneous views of the Bible, is evident. Sincerity as to the thing to be done and the manner of accomplishing it, is not a sure guarantee against error in both respects. Some of the most earnest and self-sacrificing workers in the past have used the wrong means to accomplish desired ends. Men have sought to convert their fellows to virtue and religion by force or severe denunciation. We all see from our own standpoints, no two of which exactly agree, as no two persons can have the same horizon. We do not know the past or even the present of men—only the appearances. What they may have suffered or how they may have struggled against adverse circumstances, we know not.

"What's done we partly may compute,
But know not what's resisted."

To be zealously affected in a good cause, including the object and means of accomplishing it, is well. Bitter invectives and harsh epithets against the vicious and criminal, whose hard lot through life and whose long struggles we are ignorant of, will only serve to aggravate the evil we would alleviate. They may, in the eyes of omniscience, be less guilty than their accusers, who assume complete innocence and great superiority. So it was with those who brought the adulterous woman to our Lord, no one of whom could stand the test He applied. Persons the most severe and most harsh in their language towards those indulging in one vice, may at the same time be practising others equally degrading. We have known the most active temperance reformer who was guilty of adultery, and the preacher of righteousness practising the most atrocious vices.

Men and women, and, we may add, sometimes Christian men and women, contemptuously turn their heads and weep past an unfortunate and, it may be, a guilty man, expressing by their heartless manner their disapproval of the acts of one but recently, perhaps, an intimate friend. Just at the time when he may, most of all, need encouragement and help, they increase his difficulties and diminish his chances of reform by their unkind and inhuman course. In the church, even, here are men and women who only shame and dishonor the religion they profess by their conduct. They ride from homes furnished with every comfort and luxury to costly churches, sit in elegantly cushioned pews, which the poor, by their circumstances, are prevented from entering, and sooner that others are not as good, decent and godly as themselves. During six days of the week they are dishonest in their dealings, and oppress the poor; on the Sabbath they are sanctimonious and make long prayers. Their occasional public talks on the wickedness of the wicked and the excellence of virtue and religion, costing but words, and made in part for their own glorification, are either not heard by those for whom they are intended, or if heard are unheeded, as they come from cold and unsympathizing hearts. Words only will not feed the hungry or clothe the naked or satisfy the unfortunate. Cold, heartless words will benefit no one. To reform a person, some special want may have to be met; some special difficulty to be overcome. The bruised and suffering heart often says to those freely giving advice, "How little do you know what you are talking about; it must be experienced to be known; first help, then save me."

The suffering and fallen ones must be taken kindly by the hand, the causes of their misfortunes or crimes learned, and confidence secured. How much good has a single man in Boston done by standing the courts, learning the condition of youthful criminals, becoming security for the good conduct of the deserving, and saving them! We do not administer medicine without knowing from personal examination the condition of the patient. To expect to reclaim the vicious by turning our backs on them is weak, unreasonable and wicked. No one would treat a horse in that manner. Those who do this do not place themselves in the condition of the fallen, or of those who are the fallen; they have not learned the full meaning of "doing to others as we would that they should do unto us."

Not long since a pastor, in condemning the method of reform adopted by some of the good women of his church—intelligent women, capable of forming correct opinions—cautioned them to keep aloof from the victims, and not to soil the hem of their garments by the slightest contact with the erring. He did not rightly understand the teachings of the Bible, and had not partaken fully of the spirit of his Master. All His mighty works might have been performed at a distance from the scenes now sacred by His acts, but He has taught us a lesson by His example in going to the victims of disease or the fallen ones, and touching them, "taking them by the hand," "laying his hand on them." What an affecting exhibition is this of the Divine Man! He went to those especially needing to be cured and saved. He ate and drank with publicans and sinners to save them. Glad He cherished the same views of duty as the pastor referred to, He would have remained in Heaven and left all men to perish. Those who believe in and practice keeping aloof from the wicked and vicious, turning their backs on them and leaving them without hope to perish, would feel keenly their mistake, were it committed by others on their erring husbands, sons or brothers. They would see that the chances of their reform would be greatly diminished by the refusal of all saved ones to help or even recognize them. The loving parent seeks in all ways to recover and save his lost child. The lost coin and sheep show how the Saviour would seek the lost. What an effort has been made by an entire city to recover Charley Ross! There is many a Charley Ross whose mothers, fathers and sisters and daughters are mourning and seeking to recover. They are to be reached by loving words and kindly deeds. They are to be visited in their sins, vices or crimes. Their garments are to be touched, the hands are to be laid kindly on them, as was His who was touched with the feelings of our infirmities.

Such has been the course of successful reformers in all ages. Among women are the illustrious names Dix, Marsh, Fry. The philanthropic Howard had this spirit. So Gough was saved, and so he has sought to save others. The most touching incident which effected the elevation from the gutter to the high position he attained is well known. Jerry Murphy, seven years ago a rum-seller and later a prisoner, now said to be doing more good than any man in North America, when in prison felt that there was no hope for him, that no one would help him. A kind, Christian man visited him and told him he would help him and God would help him. A wonderful conversation followed. A refined Christian lady of this city took into her elegant home a homeless young man, far gone in intemperance, and by kindness and motherly care saved him to a life of usefulness and honor. Here was true philanthropy and the spirit of true religion. This, too, was the spirit which actuated the founder of our State in all his acts, and has characterized all his followers.

A knowledge of the misfortunes and sorrows of many of the vicious, and earnest prayer for them, would bring us near them in sympathy and love, and cause us to address them in tender, loving words. Never has my own heart been more touched than by the words of a wayward young man, uttered with tears and sobs, "I have never known a mothers love." Who will be mothers to the thousands of motherless ones? Many of them may have been more than motherless or fatherless. They may have had only the cruelty and hate of those sustaining this relation.

If those who do not approve of the present organized methods of reform will but realize how many there are, not in distant heathen lands, but at their very doors, who need their love and sympathy, and will go to them in the spirit of the Master, touch them, lay their hands on them kindly, they will accomplish a great work for man. And if, as is asserted, the use of intoxicating liquors is the greatest hindrance to the progress of religion in Christian lands, it certainly becomes the duty of every Christian who would advance the cause of Christ to apply himself at once, without formality, to the saving of man in some way, but with the spirit inculcated in God's word. G.

The Man With the Melodeon.

The man with a melodeon is not regarded as a useful addition to a quiet population.

Thousands of human beings have succeeded in winning the affections of their neighbors without the aid of any untutinal massacres of melody.

The presence of a melodeon in an otherwise well-ordered community sets people to thinking.

What they principally think is, "How much will it cost to buy the owner of it out?"

Moreover, it tends to make boys too festive, as it were.

They hear so much about the man with the melodeon as to regard him as a sort of evil genius, whom it would be virtue to annoy.

Hence, in the midst of a morning salvo of "Old Hundred," or "The Three Rind Crows," he is sometimes dazzled by the apparition of a flying potato, or startled by the impact of a tomato against the opposite wall.

Misunderstanding the meaning of these signals he plays on, and so do the boys, until a policeman surprises a couple of them, and two households are made wretched for the day.

In English cities the man with the melodeon is frequently beguiled into going abroad as a missionary.

In France they tax his instrument 20,000 francs, at which he gets disgusted and moves across the Rhine.

The Dutch arrest him and set him to work on the dykes for every tune he plays before the sun has been two hours in the sky.

Unhappily, none of these wise provisions prevail in the United States, and hither the man with the melodeon flocks from all quarters of the universe.

In consequence of this, as statistics show, emigration to America has vastly decreased within the last few years, while thousands are going back to the mother country. Nevertheless, there is no deficiency of public spirit on the question, and it is believed that no indictment for arson would lie against a person who should set fire to the premises of the man with the melodeon.

The ultramontanes are afraid that a new Pope may come to terms with the King of Italy, and there is presently to be a great gathering of prelates at the Vatican to consider the question of the succession of Pius IX.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Harrisburg give weekly entertainments for the boys, who enjoy them greatly.

FROM MARQUETTE, MICH.

Iron and Ore Shipments for the Season—Petitions for the Improvement of the Breakwater.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MARQUETTE, MICH., December 11, 1874.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from this port up to and including Thursday, December 10, 1874:

ORE.

Cleveland	95,350	New York	10,145
Lake Superior	84,823	Shenango	5,429
Champion	46,420	Rolling Mill	4,258
Washington	26,874	Edwards	2,889
Republic	117,220	Wintinrop	4,670
Keystone	53,057	McCombs	2,622
Kloman	34,858	Lake Angeline	1,145
Total			439,465

PIG IRON.

Michigan Iron Co.	8,971	Carp furnace	1,375
Morgan furnace	7,960	Isabella pig iron	450
Bancroft furnace	3,506	Iron Cliffs Co.	175
Champion fur.	468	Rolling Mill	1,760
Grace furnace	5,099		
Total			29,515
Total ore and pig iron			468,980

ESCANABA.

The following is the statement, in gross tons, of the amount of iron ore and pig iron shipped from Escanaba during the season of 1874, to December 1:

ORE.

Jackson	81,962	Howell Hoppock	999
South Side do	540	Rolling Mill	5,831
New York	60,188	Winthrop	1,346
Cleveland	6,574	Saginaw	41,625
Cascade	8,153	Home	2,040
Barnum	37,578	Excelsior	389
Foster	1,143	Teal Lake	2,610
P. & L. Superior	1,302	Salisbury	4,445
Angeline	28,316	Quartz Rock	954
Carr	985		
Total			290,301

TO ESCANABA FURNACE.

Cascade	6,668	Bagaline	541
Rolling Mill	1,308	Kloman	240
Emma	726		
Total			9,501

TO FURNACES IN WISCONSIN.

Jackson	1,169	Angeline	1,092
New York	6,259	Republic	267
Saginaw	3,824	Superior	3,759
Shenango	1,882	Salisbury	913
Wintinrop	1,668	Champion	353
Barnum	1,078		
Total			22,054
Total ore and pig iron			320,356

LAKE SHIPMENTS—PIG IRON.

Pioneer furnace	5,100
Deer Lake furnace	4,650
By rail south of Escanaba	4,144
Total pig iron	18,947
Total ore and pig iron	341,273

Ore and pig iron tonnage of the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad from January 1st to December 1st, 1874:

	Lake shipments.	Local furnaces.	Total.
Rolling Mill	4,228	3,429	7,657
McCumber	2,042		2,042
Jackson	2,297		2,297
Cleveland	90,231	8,333	98,564
New York		9,145	9,145
Lake Superior	78,908	15,394	93,302
P. & L. Angeline	1,145		1,145
Section 19	7,040		7,040
Shenango	5,049	175	5,224
Wintinrop	4,570	394	5,264
Washington	27,057	833	27,890
Edwards	2,042		
Keystone	5,067	1,833	6,880
Champion	46,386	711	47,097
Republic	117,220	9,717	126,937
Kloman	34,348		34,348
Michigamme	45,781		45,781
Spurr	41,765		41,765
Stewart	305		305
Williams		593	593
Allen		150	150
Gilmore		162	162
Total ore	516,807	44,849	561,926

PIG IRON.

Carp furnace	1,266		
Bancroft	3,050		
Morgan	6,736		
Isabella	351		
Greenwood	4,287		
Clark-Sturgis	4,595		
Champion	1,555		
Total pig	22,486		22,486
Total ore and pig iron			584,412

The *Mining Journal* says: Petitions are in circulation, and being numerously signed, asking Congress for an appropriation to complete the breakwater here. The work, as far as completed, is of the most substantial character, but it should be extended at least a thousand feet farther in order to afford protection to the docks and shipping in the harbor. It is hardly possible that Congress will fail to make the necessary appropriation to complete a work of so much importance to the lake marine. W. R.

How a Lad Wheeled Himself Into Fortune and Influence.

At the meeting of the stockholders of a prominent railway corporation, recently held in Boston, there were present two gentlemen, both up in years, one however, considerably the senior of the other. In talking of the old times gone by, the younger gentleman called the attention of his friends, and told a pleasant little story, which should be read with profit by every poor, industrious and striving lad. We have his own language:

"Nearly half a century ago, gentlemen, I was put upon the world to make my living. I was stout, willing and able, considering my tender years, and secured a place in a hardware store, to do all sorts of chores required. I was paid seventy-five dollars per year for my services. One day, after I had been at work three months or more, my friend there, Mr. B., who holds his age remarkably well, came into the store and bought a large bill of shovels and tongs, sadirons and pans, buckets, scrapers and scuttles, for he was to be married next day, and was supplying his household furniture, as was the custom sometimes in those days. The articles were packed on the barrow, and I made a load sufficiently heavy for a young mule. But more willing than able, I started off, proud that I could move such a mass on a wheelbarrow. I got on remarkably well till I struck the mud road, now Seventh avenue, leading to my friend B.'s house. There I toiled and laggled, and tugged, and toiled, and could not budge the load up the hill, the wheel going its full half diameter in the mud every time I would try to propel forward. Finally a good-natured Irishman passing by with a dray took the barrow, self and all on his vehicle, and in consideration of my promise to pay him a 'bit,' landed me at my destination.

"I counted the articles carefully as I delivered them, and with my empty barrow trudged my way back, whistling with glee over my triumph over difficulty. Some weeks after I paid the Irishman the 'bit,' and never got it back from my employers. (Mr. B., I am sure, would have remembered me, but he never before heard this story, so if he is inclined, he can compromise the debt by sending me a bushel of his rare ripe peaches next fall.) But to the moral. A merchant had witnessed my struggles, and how zealously I labored to deliver that load of hardware; he even watched me to the house and saw me count each piece as I landed it in the doorway. He sent for me the next day, asked my name, told me he had a reward for my industry, in the shape of a five hundred dollar clerkship in his establishment. I accepted, and now, after nearly a half century has passed, I look back and say I wheeled myself into all I own, for that reward of perseverance was my grand stepping-stone to fortune."

The speaker was a very wealthy banker, a man of influence, of position, and one universally respected for many good qualities of head and heart. Boys, take a moral from this story, and be willing and industrious. You do not know how many eyes are upon you to discover whether you are sluggish and careless, or industrious and willing; or how many there are who, if you are moral and worthy, will give you a stepping-stone to wealth and position.—*Arthur's Magazine.*

A WRITER in the London *Science Gossip* relates a remarkable story of his experience with a foundling sparrow. Three years ago a young sparrow fell at his feet upon the pavement, from a house-roof. He carried it home, where a servant girl took it in charge and swathed and tenderly nursed and fed it, administering to it sopped bread from her own mouth. The bantling took to its foster-mother and to its diet, and grew to full stature. It was finely, with a decent degree of bird beauty, placed in the garden, where it remained until another sparrow, apparently of its own age, made love to it, and finally enticed it away to a more natural condition of sparrow life; but not to stay away as that is forgot as early friends, whom it frequently visited, and continued to recognize with signs of affection. If the nurse was in the garden, the grateful little creature would fly to her, perch upon her head or shoulder, and retain its position when she was walking, gathering flowers, or the like; and it was perfectly at home with all the household. A pane of glass in a kitchen window was fitted with a hinge, for the admission of the interesting pet, which did not fail, at breakfast, dinner or supper time, to make its appearance and tap at the window with its beak until it was opened for its entry, when it would fly to its loved and faithful nurse and partake of its usual food from her mouth. This happy intercourse has been continued for three or four years, during which the sparrow has raised three or four broods, on which occasion food has been left for it upon the window, so as to be at all times accessible for supplies to the rising generation. On one of these occasions the number of its visits to the food was no less than 257 in one day!

PATCH your young'un's clothes, rake his head down with a fine-toothed comb, and after blowing the poor fellow's nose within an inch of his life, and rubbing the color out of his face with a coarse towel, start him off to school, that he may become a great and good man. If that does not do, give his bustle a good dusting.

SEEKING INFORMATION.

A Correspondent's Visit to Lookout Mountain Battle-Field.

[From a Chicago Inter-Ocean Letter.]

Poking among the crevices with a walking-cane was a melancholy, one-armed man who we thought was a soldier, and we wondered if he had come back, after a battle, to look for the lacking arm. He seemed so sad, so thoughtful; and as he stirred away the fallen leaves with his stick, we wondered if his memory was not poking around among the cracks and crevices of the past to uncover what once had been on that very spot. And we concluded he was a good man to interview, and I approached him and said:

"You seem familiar with the place, sir."

He took a sort of inventory of himself as if to see what led me to such a supposition, and replied very quietly:

"No, sir. I have never been here before."

"Ah! Some personal interest in the site, I suppose. Your regiment, perhaps, was in this battle?"

"No, I was never in the army."

"Ah! but, ah! I eh! we eh, my friend there and I were wondering if you didn't lose your arm in this battle."

"That arm, sir," he said, "was snaked off in a saw-mill," and he left me like a man who was terribly bored.

That interview didn't turn out to suit us, and we thought we would have some fun with the colored troops. Calling a mammoth lump of ebony to him, my friend asked:

"What do you call this a battle-ground for?"

"Cause der was a fight here, sah."

"Who fought?"

"Massa Gen'l Hookah, sah; an' I don't low de oder gentleman's name, sah; I disremembahs dat just now."

"Which licked?"

"Massa Gen'l Hookah, sah, of course."

"What did they fight about?"

"Well, sah, I don't reckon what dis heah fight was 'bout; de whole fight, sah, was to free de niggah, sah."

"Who owned the nigger, Hooker or the other man?"

Pompey's eyes opened till they looked like two round agates. He looked at my friend and then looked at me; then he looked over to his companions, who were shouting and lunching at the antics of one of their number in a swing; but he didn't reply. My friend spoke sharply:

"Which owned the nigger that they fought about?"

"W-w-w-what's you bin? Who is you, axin' me dis—axin' dis chile who owns that niggah? What's you bin?"

"I've been all around here, but I didn't see any fight. When was the fight?"

"Right smart run o' time since dat, sah; dat's a good while ago, boss, dat was."

"What sort of a fight was it—a prize fight?"

"A which, sah?"

"A prize-fight; did they form a ring and pound each other with their fists? Did Hooker mash up the other Johnny with his fists? Who got the first knock-down?"

The expression that grew on the man's face—the transformation scene that passed over the man's features—was a better answer to the question than his tongue could have given. First a look of curious bewilderment, then of annoyance, then of pity, contempt and utter disgust successively, till he turned silently and walked back to the party, seeming to wonder which was the greater fool, he or we.

WILCOTT, THE DRUNKARD.

A Very Practical Temperance Lesson.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

It was a sad, sorry spectacle which the passengers on the 4 o'clock train from North Adams to Cheshire saw, Friday afternoon—and one not without its lesson. The early comers to the train were met by a man at the car entrance who introduced himself as "John G. Wolcott of Cheshire, the clown often called the fool." He was a direct descendant, he said, of old Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and I am not to be added a Henry Ward Beecher or a thief or a robber. I am only John G. Wolcott, the drunkard, the poor fool—for such rum had made him—and it was true! This man in his patched trousers, rusty coat and unbrushed silk hat, with a naturally fine face drawn into a silly mucker, was John G. Wolcott, the eccentric, talented member of the Berkshire bar, and once quite well known as an effective temperance orator, going to his Cheshire home from a North Adams drunk. Alternately during the ride he played clown, addressed an imaginary jury, made faces at an indignant Irish woman who objected to his companionship when there were many unoccupied seats about him. A while ago there was a demand that he be expelled from the bar, but Wolcott very ably pleaded his own case at Pittsfield, and the lawyers, who are loath to give up "eccentric John Wolcott," refused to cast him out. Once a favorite student of the late Judge Bishop of Lenox, John G. Wolcott dare not now go out of town with more than seventy-five cents, 'tis said, above his railroad fare, lest the temptation to drink overcome him. He is a slovenly sight anyway, with only a boy for company, on the old "Wolcott place," and this young man, for whom Mr. Bishop predicted such a bright career years ago, cannot now be trusted with the management of his own property. In his sober moments he is yet a lawyer of more than average ability, and in the little cases which are occasionally given him there has he often displays much of his old brilliancy and power. But "the boys" now like to get John Adams, where the train officials say they have seen him even fighting to get away from his friends(?)who would persuade him to make sport for them over another train. And then John C. Wolcott goes home at last to act the clown to a carload of disgusted, pitying strangers, reeling off at the Cheshire station to faces from the platform till the train disappears and shuts him out, an unsightly nuisance.

Maxims Worth Knowing.

Administrators are liable to account for interest of funds in their hands, although no profit should have been made upon them, unless the exigencies of the estate rendered it prudent that they should hold the funds uninvested.

When a house is rendered untenantable in consequence of improvements made on the adjoining lot, the owner of such cannot recover damages, because he had knowledge of the approaching danger in time to protect himself from it.

A person who has been led to sell goods by means of false pretenses cannot reclaim them from one who has purchased them in good faith from the fraudulent vendor.

Permanent erections and fixtures, made by a mortgagee after the execution of the mortgage in fact conveyed by it, become a part of the mortgaged premises.

A seller of goods, chattles, or other property, commits no fraud in law when he neglects to tell the purchaser of any flaws, defects, or unsoundness in the same.

An agreement by the holder of a note to give the principal debtor time for payment, without depriving him of the right to serve, does not discharge the surety.

The opinion of witnesses as to the value of a dog that has been killed, is not admissible in evidence. The value of the dog is to be decided by the jury.

Money paid for the purpose of settling or compounding a prosecution for a supposed felony, cannot be recovered back by the party paying it.

A day-book copied from a "blotter" in which original charges are first made, will not be received in evidence as a book of original entries.

A stamp impressed upon an instrument by way of seal, is as good as a seal if it creates a durable impression in the texture of the paper.

If any person put a fence on or plows the land of another, he is liable to trespass whether the owner has sustained injury or not.

A private person may obtain an injunction to prevent a public mischief by which he is affected in common with others.

If a person who is unable from illness to sign his will has his hand guided in making his mark the signature is valid.

Ministers of the Gospel, residing in any corporated town, are not exempt from jury, military, or fire services.

A wife cannot be convicted of receiving stolen goods when she received them from her husband.

An agent is liable to his principals for loss caused by his misstatements, though unintentional.

All cattle found at large upon the public road can be driven by any person to the public pound.

No man is under obligation to make known his circumstances when he is buying goods.

The fruit and grass on the farm or garden of an intestate descend to the heir.

Money paid on Sunday contracts may be recovered.

THE history of Lafayette's stolen watch is at length revealed. It will be remembered that last June Congressman Hooper offered a joint resolution in the House of representatives appropriating $300 for the purchase and restoration to the family of the Marquis de Lafayette of the watch presented to him by Gen. Washington, and lost on the occasion of his last visit to America. In connection with the resolution was a statement that the watch was in possession of John R. Ward of Texas, who had purchased it four years ago at a pawnbroker's sale in Louisville for the sum of seventy-five dollars. It bears the inscription, "G. Washington to Gilbert Motier de Lafayette, Lord Cornwallis' capitulation, Yorktown, October 17, 1781. "The watch was stolen from him during his visit to Nasnville in 1825 by one Benjamin Flurney, who was anxious to possess some souvenir of the marquis, and who stole into his room where he lay asleep, and seeing the watch seized it and escaped. Years afterwards, overcome with remorse, he placed it in possession of Dr. Rufus Garland of Nashville, with instructions to send it to the family of the marquis after his (Flurney's) death, he being then in poor health and not expecting long to survive. Dr. Garland deposited the watch in a secret drawer in a writing desk, and within a week after Flurney's death, which shortly transpired, he, too, died. Subsequently, by the merest accident, his daughter discovered the watch, and being in the depth of poverty (having lost her fortune during the war) pawned it to one Stampfly, a pawnbroker of Memphis—the lady at the time supposing it had been a gift from Lafayette to her father. As soon as she was able she sought to redeem the watch, but Stampfly had sold it and she was unable to recover it. Still later, upon searching the writing desk, another secret drawer was discovered, and in it a draft for £150 upon a London banking house in favor of Dr. Garland, and a memoranda in the doctor's handwriting giving the history of the stolen watch substantially as related above. A queer, strange story.

DOMESTIC.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR WOMEN.

One of the most profitable as well as interesting kinds of business for a woman is the care of bees. In a recent agricultural report it is stated that one lady bought four hives for ten dollars, and in five years she was offered one thousand five hundred dollars for her stock, and refused it as not enough. In addition to this increase of her capital, in one of these five years she sold twenty-two hives and four hundred and twenty pounds of honey. It is also stated that in five years one man, from six colonies of bees to start with, cleared eight thousand pounds of honey and fifty-four colonies.

When properly instructed, almost any woman in the city, as easily as in the country, can manage bees, and make more profit, than in any other method demanding so little time and labor. But in the modes' ordinarily practiced, few can make any great profit in this employment.

It is hoped a time is at hand when every woman will be trained to some employment by which she can become a beneficial independent home and means to support a family, in case she does not marry, or is left a widow, with herself and family to support.—*American Woman's Home.*

IDLE DAUGHTERS.

"It is," says Mrs. Ellis, "a most painful spectacle in families when the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease, with their drawing, their music, their fancy work, and their reading; beguiling themselves of the lagsest hours, days, and weeks, and never dreaming of their responsibilities; but, as a necessary consequence of a neglect of duty, growing weary of their useless lives, laying hold of every newly invented stimulus to rouse their languishing energies, and blaming their fate, when they dare not blame their God, for having placed them where they are.

"These indivisuals will often tell you, with an air of affected compassion, (for it has to believe it real?) that poor, dear mamma is working herself to death. Yet no sooner do you propose that they should assist her, than they declare she is quite in her element; in short, that she would never be happy if she had only half as much to do."

CHOCOLATE DROPS.

For the Cream—Boil two cups of sugar and one-half cup of milk or water for five minutes; add one teaspoonful of vanilla, then beat for half an hour or till stiff enough to hold, then make in drops.

For the Chocolate.—take three-fourths of one-half pound of unsweetened chocolate, grate and steam over the teakettle. Despite crimes when hard (one at a time) into the hot chocolate, using two forks to take them out (quickly), set the drop on one fork, on the bottom, using the other fork to scrape the chocolate off the cream, gently slip the drop on to a buttered dish. If when cool the chocolate drops stick to it, hold the dish for a second over the steam of the teakettle then slide them off.—*Household.*

TO CLEANSE THE SCALP.

In a pint bottle put a spoonful of olive oil and add two ounces of the best spirits of ammonia or hartshorn; shake. Then mix with three ounces of alcohol, and, when thoroughly mixed, fill the bottle with soft water. Remember to put in the ingredients in the order named, or you will have "strait" and no chemical union at all. To apply, taken spoonfull or two of this, with a little warm water; dip a sponge or rag in and wet the scalp thoroughly; now rinse off in plenty of warm water, and you will now perceive a thorough removal of dirt, though you may have thought your head perfectly clean. For the benefit of young infants in using the thing, as it instantly removes the dirty scurf without pain or trouble. It should be rather weaker than this for an adult.

TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE.

The first thing is, to have good green coffee. The second is, to have it well roasted, not burnt. This should be done slowly, being constantly stirred, till it is a tolerable deep brown, and till you can by hard pressure crush the grain between the thumb and finger. Don't grind too fine, put plenty in the pot, and you can make good coffee in any of the various ways it is made, though we prefer the "Old Dominion" pot to any we have ever seen or used. Dripping is preferred by many good coffee makers. You cannot make a little good coffee in a very large pot; the pot should be well filled to have it good. Coffee cannot be made fit to drink when the grain is burnt. It will make charcoal soup, but not coffee.

BAKED CHICKEN PIE.

Clean and cut up your chickens and put them in a pot to stew, covering them with water. Put butter (large spoonful to two chickens) in it, with salt and pepper. While it is stewing, make a rich puff paste with lard and flour, roll out a piece and line a baking pan; stir a tablespoonful of flour into cold water and stir it in the chicken, then dredge in flour, so that there will be just enough to thicken the gravy. Season to taste. Roll out a piece of dough for the top and butter it, sprinkle flour over it and roll again; do this twice, then put it on the pan and put pieces of dough twisted across the top in rings between, stick it well in the center with a fork, press the edges with the fork, and bake it slowly. You have, then, a North Carolina pie.

CHARTREUSE OF VEGETABLES.

Line a plain mold, or a two quart tin basin, with very thin slices of raw bacon; have prepared some half-boiled string beans, carrots and turnips; cut the latter into small dice, and scatter them all around the edges and bottom of the pan about an inch thick; fill up the middle with some chopped veal, or with minced chopped potatoes and sage or cauliflower. Put a plate over the top of the mold, tie a cloth over that, and put into a steamer for an hour and a half. Turn out on a platter, and serve with cream or white sauce.

TO STUFF A HAM.

Parboil and place the ham on a tray; make incisions over it with a sharp knife some two or three inches deep and stuff these with a dressing made of crackers cooked to a brown crisp and crumbled fine, add salt, pepper, egg, butter, parsley and chopped fine; then take it brown in a moderate heat and serve when cold.

TEMPER.

No trait of character is more valuable than the possession of good temper. Home can never be made happy without it. It is like flowers springing up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Kind words and looks are the outward demonstration; patience and forbearance are the sentinels within.

BAKED EGGS.

Beat up six eggs, one tablespoonful of flour, six of sweet milk; melt your butter in the frying pan when hot, turn the whole in well beaten, and bake in a hot oven.

Fight With a Hippopotamus.

A tragical incident occurred not long after the establishment of the camp. There was an old blind sheik who frequently crossed the river to visit the new comers. One day he was returning with his son, when the canoe was charged by an angry hippopotamus. Seizing the frail bark at the end where the sheik was sitting, the monster crunched it to fragments between his ponderous jaws, and then, as if satisfied the poor old man was dead, that, though rescued by his comrades, who hastened to his assistance, he died during the night. The hippopotamus became the source of great annoyance, and sometimes of danger, to the expedition. One beautiful moonlight night, when the flotilla was quietly at anchor in a lake close to the White Nile, one of the monsters made a most determined attack upon the dhabbeeah belonging to Sir Samuel. The vessel was close to a mud bank covered with high grass, and about thirty yards astern of her was a shallow part of the lake, through which, at night, a light boat of zinc was full of strips of hippopotamus flesh, and the dingy was fastened alongside. Every now and then a bump, which, as Sir Samuel, "I was suddenly awakened by a tremendous splashing close to the dhabbeeah, accompanied by the most hideous noises of a furious hippopotamus. I jumped up, and immediately perceived a hippopotamus which was apparently about to attack the vessel.... My servant, Suleiman, was sleeping next to the cabin door. I called to him for a rifle. Before the affrighted Suleiman could bring it, the hippopotamus dashed at us with indescribable fury. With one blow he capsized and sunk the zinc boat, with its cargo of flesh. In another instant he seized us with his enormous jaws, and the crash of splintered wood betokened the complete destruction of my favorite boat.... My little Nubian page procured a rifle from the cabin, where they were always kept ready for use, and, all ready for action, with bags of breech-loading ammunition on the same shelf. The movement of the rascal was so rapid as he climbed and plunged alternately beneath the water in a cloud of foam and wave, that it was impossible to aim correctly at him, so I fired at a fixed spot upon the head. The moon was extremely bright, and presently the ball charged straight at the dhabbeeah. I stopped him with a No. 5 Reilly shell. To my surprise, he soon recovered himself again, announced his charge afresh shot after shot at him without apparent effect. The dhabbeeah rocked upon the waves raised by the efforts of the hippopotamus, and my movement rendered the aim uncertain. At length, apparently badly wounded, he retired to the high grass. There he lay by the bank, at about twenty-five yards distance, snorting, and blowing."

Thinking the creature must be dying, Sir Samuel went to bed, but in about half an hour was awakened by the most furious charge. A rifle-ball in the head rolled the monster over, and he floated helplessly down stream. This time he surely must be dead. To the amazement of all, he presently recovered, and only gave up after receiving several bullets in his body. On the following morning a post-mortem examination revealed that he had received three shots in the flank and shoulder; four in the head, one of which had broken his lower jaw; another had passed through his nose, and passing downward, had cut off one of his large tusks. Such determined and unprovoked fury was unlimited by this animal had never been witnessed—he appeared to be quite mad. His body was a mass of frightful scars, the result of continual conflicts with bulls of his own species; some of these wounds were still unhealed. There was one scar about two feet in length, and about two inches below the level of the surface skin, upon the flank. He was evidently a character of the worst description, but whose madness proved him gallons to all punishment. The attack upon the vessel was probably induced by the smell of raw hippopotamus flesh, which was hung in long strips about the rigging, and with which the zinc boat was filled. The dead hippopotamus that the floating astern lashed to the dhabbeeah had not been molested.—From "Ismailia," by S.S. CONANT, in *Harper's Magazine for January.*

Out in the Cold.

The Dubuque *Times* relates that the other night a prominent citizen being aroused by the fire bells, rushed to the door in his night clothes to see where the fire was. The door was provided with a night-lock, and when he closed it, it fastened itself, and there he was out in the night, with no way to get back. His wife was out of town, the servants were off to a dance, the son was down to the fire. Several desperate jerks of the bell and frantic pounding on the door made the more frantic by the thought that his property on Main street might be burning or endangered—failed to bring a response. Notwithstanding his cool attire, sweat plunged from every pore. Just as he reached that nearly crazed condition in which would render him accountable for any act, one of the servants came rushing home. He, then, chucked at fling her into her in so slightly clad a condition, put her hands over her eyes, gave a slight shriek, and started quickly around. "Some lark here, confound you. Let me in!" fairly hissed the master. But the woman, now frightened out of her senses, ran around, and a lively flutter the ghostly garment kept up, as a cadence to the swift flying feet of the man. Just as the man was brought to a sudden stop by a painful bruise of his foot, and was nursing it with curses loud and deep, his son put in an appearance with a key.

WHEN a jilted young man looks on *her*, who is now another's, and sees that the once lithe form resembles a sack of wheat with a string tied in the middle; has the eyes that once "looked love to eyes that spake again," bearing marks of the lateral boot-jack or hatching; hears across the five red-haired children and the tow-headed twins, then indeed, he may sigh and recall the poet's words: "the saddest 'it might have been'"—worse, for me.

AN IRISHMAN said yesterday that his forefathers didn't come over in the Mayflower, but they started in another schooner which left about the same time but had to put back on account of stress of weather, which prevented him from being an aborigine.

WHEAT too much. Half a million pounds of buffalo meat is coming East from Kansas.

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A DINNER FROM THE BIBLE.

Scriptural Dishes From Which A Christmas Feast may be Prepared.

The following bill of fare, made up wholly from the Bible, would make a royal Christmas feast. It supplies people that are accustomed to ones taken from Shakespeare, and yet it comprises delicacies enough for the most fastidious:

Spread a cloth of blue, and put thereon the dishes and the spoons, and the bowls, and the bread in the basket.—Num. iv., 7, and Levit. viii., 31.

Salt without preschpeare how much oil is a cruise.—Ezra vii., 22, and 1 Kings, xvii. 12.

Bright shining of a candle giveth light.—Luke xi., 36.

Tell them who are bidden I have prepared my dinner.—Matt. xxii., 4.

They are strong of appetite.—Isaiah lvi., 11. Let us eat and be merry.—Luke xv., 23.

The feast is made for laughter, wine maketh merry.—Eccles. x., 19.

Ye hear all kinds of music.—Dan. iii., 3.

Grace—give us this day our daily bread.—Matt. vi., 11.

SOUP.

Pour out the broth.—Judges vi., 20.

Feed me with pottage.—Gen. xxv., 30.

Eat this roll.—Ezek. iii., 1.

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake.—Tim. v., 23.

FISH.

We remember the fish we did eat freely.—Num. xi., 5.

They gave him a piece of broiled fish.—Luke xxxiv., 42.

Bring of the fish which ye have now caught.—John xxi., 10.

Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine.—John ii., 10.

VEGETABLES.

Hare.—Levit. xi., 6.

Chickens.—Matt. xxiii., 37.

Besides hurts and fatted fowl.—Kings iv., 23.

Kidneys.—Deut. xxxii., 14.

The wine is red.—Psal. lxxv., 8.

RELISHES.

Olives.—Mic. vi., 15.

Give me a little water, for I am thirsty.—Judges iv., 19.

ROAST.

All manner of baked meats.—Gen. xl., 17.

Ye may eat of the roebuck.—Deut. xii., 15.

Ye shall eat the wild goat and wild ox.—Deut. xiv., 5.

Cause the strong wine to be poured out.—Num. xxviii., 7.

VEGETABLES.

Take unto thee wheat, lentils and millet.—Ezek. iv., 9.

They brought parched corn and beans.—2 Sam. xvii., 28.

After that the full corn in the ear.—Mark iv., 28.

We remember the leeks and the onions, and the cucumbers and the garlic.—Num. xi., 5.

The mana was as coriander seed.—Num. xi., 7.

GAME.

Partridges.—Jeremiah xvii., 11.

Two young pigeons.—Levit. v., 7.

And he brought quails.—Psal. cv., 40.

I would cause thee to drink of spiced wine.—Cant. viii., 2.

Carry these ten cheeses to the captain.—2 Sam. xvii. 18.

DESSERT.

Behold, a basket of summer fruit.—Amos viii., 1.

They brought of the pomegranates and figs.—Num. xii., 23.

Comfort me with apples.—Cant. ii., 5.

The chiefs of Israel brought dates.—2 Chron. xxxi., 5.

Two baskets of figs.—Jeremiah xxiv., 2.

Then thou mayest eat grapes thy fill.—Deut. xxiii., 24.

We remember the melons.—Num. xi., 40.

Carry nuts and almonds.—Gen. xlii., 11.

Sweet wines.—Amos ix., 15.

Royal wine in abundance.—Esth. i., 7.

Drink thy wine with a merry heart.—Eccles. ix., 7.

A Pitiable Case.

An Irishman arrested for highway robery, on being brought before a magistrate, asserted that he was more sinned against than sinning, and he pitied.

"Pitied!" exclaimed the justice, while his eyebrows arched with more than ordinary wonder and contempt; "and on *what* account, pray?"

"Sure, on account of my misfortune."

"Your misfortune, indeed! What! that we have caught you, I suppose!"

"Oh, the gintleman that's brought me here knows my misfortune well enough.

But the gentleman was at last satisfied as the magistrate himself, and as incapable of understanding the pitiable case as before.

"You will own, I suppose," said his worship, "that you stopped this gentleman on the highway?"

"Oh, yes, I did that same."

"And that you took from him fifty pounds in bills?"

"And there your honor's right again!"

"Well, then, you perceive I'm astounded. what do you mean by your misfortune?"

"Sure, and the money wasn't in my pocket above a week, when the dirty bank stopped payment and I was robbed of every shillin'."

A DOCTOR'S STORY.

Mrs. Rogers lay in her bed,
Bandaged and blistered from foot to head.
Bandaged and blistered from head to toe,
Mrs. Rogers was very low.
Bottle and saucer, spoon and cup,
On the table stood bravely up;
Physic of high and low degree;
Calomel, catnip, boneset tea;—
Everything a body could bear,
Excepting light and water and air.

I opened the blinds; the day was bright,
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some light.
I opened the window; the day was fair,
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some air.
Bottles and blisters, powders and pills,
Catnip, boneset, syrup and squills;
Drugs and medicines, high and low,
I threw them as far as I could throw.
"What are you doing?" my patient cried:
"Frightening Death!" I coolly replied.
"You are crazy;" a visitor said;
I flung a bottle at her head.

Deacon Rogers he came to me:
"Wife is comin' round," said he.
"I relly think she will worry through;
She scolds me just as she used to do.
All the people have poohed and slurred—
And the neighbors have had their word;
'Twas better to perish, some of 'em say,
Than be cured in such an irregular way."

"Your wife," said I, "had God's good care,
And His remedies—light and water and air.
All the doctors could a doubt,
Couldn't have cured Mrs. Rogers without."

The deacon smiled and bowed his head:
"Then your bill is nothing," he said,
"God is the library, as you say;
God bless you, doctor, good day! good day!"

If ever I doctor that woman again,
I'll give her medicines made by men.

AN EPISODE OF LIFE AT THE PARSONAGE.

About the second day after my arrival at the parsonage, last July, I said: "Mother, who can tell me the history of this queer old house, the big, rambling rooms and air of German comfort?"

"There you go, child, always wanting to know the history of people and things. When I cleaned house last spring I found an old portfolio in the garret, full of papers written in German and French; they may tell the story of some of the people who have lived here. You know a parsonage sees many occupants."

I needed no further word, but ran up into the garret and gathered up the portfolio; it was locked yet, but the end had been torn off, and it was packed full of papers. I took it to the study-room, and spreading an old shawl on the floor, poured out my treasures. There were several packages of old letters, every one dating back before the use of envelopes. Some were postmarked Berlin, Prusia, some Paris, France, while Brussels and Cologne had not a few. There was a fair young face painted on ivory, a daguerreotype—well, several little love souvenirs such as *we* all keep. You, sir, who have been trotting your grandsons on your knees for the last half hour, will remember that package of letters forty years old, kept in your desk under lock and key, labeled "Business." Yes, business, but not in stocks; they might properly be labeled "Bonds," for they bound your heart when life was young, and Death itself cannot unbind you. And you, madame, who are a good wife and true, have youver explained to your husband about that lock of brown hair (your husband's was jet black), that you look at tearfully once in, oh, ever so long?

Ah, yes, I say we all have them. The most practical man of my acquaintance, kept a rose in a book for fifteen years; its beauty and perfume have long since departed, but to its owner it stands for all that is good and beautiful in life. Business may dwarf and care sour us, but sentiment in the heart is perennial.

"Dear me, child," said my mother, "I would burn that trash of German and French papers; what do you care for other people's old letters?"

All paper, and especially all manuscript paper, is dirt in my mother's eyes, and I know her dread of "litter;" so, after being assured that I would clear up the least fragment, she left me to my reading.

I soon found a little book, evidently written by a woman's hand, in the neatest of German text, with here and there a French quotation. I read the book first, and then the letters; they gave me a glimpse into the lives of six persons. I know the editor would simply throw this into the waste basket, if I should attempt to translate all of them, but I will make such selections as may give you some idea of the lives of these simple people.

The journal commences: "January 1, 1849. This is the first New Year we have spent away from the Fatherland. When Lois prayed this morning at worship, I feared he would break down. I know he thought of the old fatherland and mother in Germany.

"Ah! this is a cold country, and cold people live in it; shall I ever see the vine-clad hills of the Rhine again?

"What am I, that I should murmur? My sister Lois saw a sudden answer to that question by saying, you are nothing but a little, near-sighted old maid. Am I an old maid? No. I am not an old maid. I am twenty times a day, I hear of my old-maid ways, my old-maid voice and my old-maid style. Yet in the sight of God I am not an old maid. Fritz and I were betrothed thirty years ago to-day. Jesu preceded it in his love, and in his sight we were married.

"My father is a Colonel in the Prussian army, and his proud spirit would not let his daughter wed with a schoolmaster's son. Poor old man! God's chastisement on his son should be a 'priest' as he calls a Lutheran minister, in anger. His two children fell him, he says—Lois is a minister, and I, well, as I could not marry Fritz, I love my brother next, and follow his lead to make life with a distinguished wife a little more endurable. So our names are never mentioned in my father's presence. They need not be, they are written on my heart.

"Dear, dear Lois, I have just had a long talk with Lois about Maggie, his daughter. I learned English at school, just as I learned French, and so when I visited Philadelphia with my brother, I was able to see a great difference between American and German girls. The former are better educated. They study Latin, Algebra and Geometry and other things that only boys study with us. My father thought a girl could not understand such things. These girls are not so skilful in drawing, painting, needlework and music as we girls of fifteen or so can not know every thing. I have asked my brother to educate our Maggie like the people of this country, he does not think it best to do so. He says reading, writing and cyphering are accomplishments for a girl to know, beside the accomplishments.

"It was enough in our country, but I do not like to think of Maggie knowing less than other ladies of society. Of course my brother must know best.

"May 15. This is Maggie's birthday. She is fifteen to-day. She is almost a beauty. What a pity she would be in her grandfather's quarters. How the young officers would admire the Colonel's handsome grandaughter. Alas! she never was, and she never will be admitted to her grandfather's house. To him she is simply a heretic. Poor child! Maggie's eyes are blue as the skies of Italy, and her hair golden, like in the old pictures, a perfect Saxon beauty to her old aunt. I am teaching her drawing, painting and music, while her mother is teaching her to spin, weave and cook. Still, I must own that Maggie is ignorant. At her age, I could talk theology and politics, and read such scintillators as Goethe, but Maggie would rather coast down the hill with Willie Lois, the minister's son, than read Wallenstein. I hope it will be as the old professor used to say: 'If the girls are ignorant, the boys never find it out.' These Americans are so different from us, I wish my brother would send her to Philadelphia to school to make her like American ladies. There—what am I saying? do I not know that my brother must know best?

"June 1st. Our neighbors have concluded to send Willie away to school. He has been attending the academy for a number of years, and now he is going to Gettysburg. My brother would prefer sending him to a German college; he does not altogether like the theology of gettysburg. His parents are afraid to trust him across the water. What a nice, manly boy he is. Last night he had a loving walk with Maggie, and when she came in I saw by the divine light in her face that she had plighted her troth. As she went up stairs I put my arm around her and kissed her. In sleep joy, as in deep sorrow, no words are needed.

"While went into my brother's study, and I could hear them in earnest conversation. As he stood at the door talking, the moon shone full in his face; while he made his adieu, I heard my brother say: 'The Lord keep thee and thine,' and then, my son, the young head bent reverently as if to receive a blessing. Perhaps he did.

"Willie is so polite to be a country lad. These people annoy me by standing and talking to my brother half an hour after they call, and their coats off. To me, he is always the Colonel's son, and no private soldiers, even after my brother left the army, ever dared to enter the house. Here at home, ever thought of offering such an indignity to him. Of course, I know it is not intended by these people, but I cannot help thinking that I must not expect any distinction of rank in a Republican government.

"June 30th. How wet I thought. My brother told me that Willie asked for Maggie. How simple their manners are in this country. Then I should have known it anyway. Maggie carols about her work from morning till night. Her mother screams at her, or at the younger children, but it stills her song for a moment only, and then she warbles on, in the fulness of her joy.

"I have talked to her of how much reading and drawing she must do, that she will look her ignorant. She says Willie thinks she knows enough 'for a girl.' Yes, for a girl, my beauty, but not for a woman. Maggie is fifteen and Willie almost twenty.

"July 10, 1850. Maggie has commenced weaving a web of linen. I am helping her piece a quilt. We know the marriage cannot take place for six years yet, but we do not intend our darling shall go from us empty-handed.

"Maggie is learning to be not only a good cook, for I think her currant jelly clearer than her mother's and I must say for katherine that she is a good cook, I forgot to mention that my brother laid his hand on Maggie's head, the morning after his talk with Willie, and said: 'I hope my daughter will be worthy of the good man who has chosen her for his wife.'

"Maggie kissed him and left the room, in her gentle face, that he thought Willie a fortunate boy to win the love of so good a girl as Maggie."

The following editorial we have written in hopes that Fritz would some day see it. Here follow many entries that do not interest us, except as Maggie grew. Willie, some of them seem almost to talk to her absent lover, but more of them, are wails at her sister-in-law Katherine's cruelty.

Marie, the little old maid writer, does not seem to care for her own wounds, but every sharp word to her brother made her quiver.

Marie seems to have been the ruling spirit in her brother's household. In one place she says, that cruel as her father has been, she is grateful to him for the annual income which she still receives, for were she obliged to receive pecuniary support from her already over-taxed brother, her pride would be unendurable.

The next entry of importance to the general reader is

"July 1, 1853. Willie is home for the vacation. He has a man now. He seems very proud of him, and no wonder, he has the strength of a man and the gentleness of a woman.

"Maggie has not improved as he has, I can see that now. Then, I am sure, she does not dress as well as the ladies he is used to seeing. I have given her my finest silk, and real laces that I brought with me from Germany: when she has on her white dress with the ruffles at the neck and throat she is pretty, even if she is not fashionable. When he went away four years ago, he never saw a rich silk or other girl than Maggie; now he pays a little attention to her mother is teaching her to spin, weave and cook. Still, I must own that Maggie is ignorant. At her age, I could talk theology and politics, and read such scintillators as Goethe, but Maggie would rather coast down the hill with Willie Lois, the minister's son, than read Wallenstein. I hope it will be as the old professor used to say: 'If the girls are ignorant, the boys never find it out.' These Americans are so different from us, I wish my brother would send her to Philadelphia to school to make her like American ladies. There—what am I saying? do I not know that my brother must know best?

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"July 10, 1855. Willie is a clergyman now. He married the Gettysburg lady, and, they tell me, he is very happy. He has had a call from a church near Pittsburgh, and has gone there to live. The cholera has broken out in Pittsburgh, and Maggie, with two other young women of the church, has gone to help in the hospital.

"October 1st. Maggie came home a month since. She is just now convalescent from a spell of fever we have had with us, dancing tells now, that she is better. She came home entirely worn out by her duties, and what we thought at first mere exhaustion, developed into a low fever. She is sitting in the parlor now, very pale and emaciated, but still our Maggie. I've spoken quite freely of Willie's marriage. One day I said to her, 'Maggie, this pain has spoiled earth for you, are you not afraid be can spoil heaven?' She replied by quoting that beautiful verse from the Psalmist: 'Ich will satt werden, wenn Ich erwache nach deinen bilde.

[I shall be satisfied when I awake in thy likeness.]

"'For my own part,' I said 'when I have cast my crown at your feet, I shall ask the Lord to find my Fritz if he crosses the river before me. I'll be satisfied to be out of the kingdom, if will be no heaven for me, and if he should not love me pre-eminently there, the joys of Heaven would pall for me.'

"'Why, aunt Marie,' she said, 'you forget that they marry not in Heaven.' For me I can truly say: Yor dir ist alles falsche und eitles, niches wersen zu deiner rechten ewiglich. Thou wilt show me the path of life; in thy presence is full of joy.'] Surely, I stand corrected before the child; for human love, the Savior has given her. Divine love. Every life has its compensation.

"October 15th. Fritz has come. Fritz has come! Oh joy, joy, such as I only expected when this life is past, fills my heart.

"I heard a gentle tap at the door, and when I opened it, a stranger stood there; I bade him come in, and was just starting to call my brother, when he said: 'Marie, do you know me?' He is much changed, but I knew the voice. I have often tried to fancy how the old man, but the picture would always come of brown hair, and blue eyes, whereas his hair is white—he is almost sixty now, and the long white whiskers make him look like one's idea of an artist or a poet.

"My sister-in-law smiles at the idea of two old Dutch people marrying. My brother says nothing. His face reflects my happiness—perhaps he thinks of Chateaubriand and Madame Recamier, but we are not French, and I want to go back with my Fritz to the Fatherland. I was transplanted too late in life; I left the roots in the old country.

"Our father and mother are dead. They have been dead, to me, many years, it is lonely sad to see one's father's form crumbling, to search an earthly hapiness."

Here the journal ends, and none of the letters bore any later date. My mother suggested that some of the neighbors could likely tell me what became of all of them.

In the evening I called on an old lady who was said to remember everything that had been done in the congregation for the last years; so having exhausted my observations on the weather, and conversation on coming to a dead halt, I said: "What became of Mr. Franz that used to preach here for you?"

"Why," answered the old woman would tell you that he is located in Missouri. He belongs to the Missouri Synod now."

"I am sorry to say the almanac would not tell me what became of his daughter; can you tell me?"

"Maggie, poor child, was a nurse in the army, and was accidently killed in taking care of the wounded at the battle of Gettysburg."

"Having due respect for the almanac," I said, "I would like to see where a letter would reach Marie Franz?"

"Well, now, that I can't tell you," said the old lady, "she married a German gentleman, and went back to the old country."

Of the Rev. Wm. H. Franz, it was not necessary to ask, for any of the church papers will show you that he is one of the lights of the church. H. E. MONROE.

A Nice Girl.

Though that class is by no means extinct, still they are not as numerous as might be wished. There is nothing half so sweet in life, half so beautiful or delightful or so lovable as a nice girl. Not a pretty or a dashing girl but a nice girl. One of those lovely, good, natured, modest, amiable, busy, useful domestic creatures met within the sphere of "home," diffusing around the influence of her goodness, like the essence of sweet flowers.

A nice girl is not the languishing beauty, dawdling up the street, discussing the last novel or opera, or the giraffe-like creature sweeping majestically through the church or room. The nice girl may not even play or dance well, and knows nothing about using her eyes or coquetting with a fan. She is not given to sensation novels, she is too busy. In public she is not in front showing her shoulders; she sits quiet and unobstrusive at the back of the crowd, most likely. In fact, it is not often we discover her. Home is her place.

Who rises betimes and superintends the morning meal? Who makes the toast and tea, and buttons the boys' shirts, and feeds the chickens, and brightens up the parlor and sitingroom? Is it the languishing one? Is it a rafle, or the *elegante*? Not a bit of it, it's the nice girl.

Her maiden toilet is made in the shortest possible time; yet how charmingly it is done, and how elegant and neat her dress and demeanor. Not presenting her cheek or brow like a "fine girl," but an audible smack, which says plainly: "I love you ever so much." If you covet anything, it's one of the nice girl's kisses.

Breakfast over, down in the kitchen to see about dinner, and all day long she is up and down, always cheerful and light-hearted. She never ceases to be active and useful until day is gone, when she will polka with the beaux, sing old songs and play old-time tunes to her father or mother for hours together; she is a perfect treasure, is the nice girl. When sickness comes it is she who attends with unwearying patience in the sick chamber. There is no fret, no fatigue, that she will not undergo; no sacrifice that she will not make. She is all love, all devotion, and it often thought it would be happiness to be ill, to be watched by such loving eyes, and tended by such a fair hand.

One of the most strongly-marked characteristics of a "nice girl" is fullness and simplicity of dress. She is invariably associated in my mind with a high frock, plain collar, and the prettiest of nice little bows, and with the most modest little brooch in the world. I never knew a "nice girl" who displayed a profusion of rings and bracelets, or who was ever seen to wear a splendid bonnet.

I say again, there is nothing in the world half so beautiful, half so intrinsically good as a "nice girl." She is the sweetest flower in the path of life. There are many fine, tall, stately, far more gorgeous, but these we merely admire as we go by. It is where the daisy grows that we like to rest.

Eccentric Weddings.

A London paper says: "Some few years ago a somewhat picturesque gentleman might have been met in one of the most densely populated parts of the metropolis. It consisted of a dozen couples, headed by a newly married pair, who were returning from the church in which the wedding ceremony had been performed. The members of the procession were profusely adorned with artificial flowers, the men wearing garlands round their hats, while in front of the bride and bridegroom marched the father of the bride triumphantly carrying something like a small May pole. Upon inquiry it appeared that both husband and wife, as well as their friends, were artificial flower makers. On another occasion the clergyman was astounded on proceeding to the altar to find forming a prominent object in the wedding procession, which slowly marched down one of the aisles towards the chancel. Still more astonished was the worthy minister, when the wedding party knelt down and, with the anticipated coffee-pot in their midst, sang a hymn of thanksgiving. At first he began to have grave doubts respecting their sanity, but a few words of explanation speedily set his mind at rest. It appears that after the death of the bridegroom's father, a man of most eccentric habits, no traces could be discovered of some money which he was known to have secretly saved. Unwilling to marry his sweetheart until he was enabled to provide a home for her, the son determined to proceed to America to seek his fortune, and with that view began clearing out the few articles of furniture left him by his father. Among these was an old coffee-pot, which he kicked contemptuously from him. In so doing the lid fell off, and a sovereign rolled out. This led to an examination of the contents of the despised utensil, which were found to consist of bank notes and coin to the amount of nearly £500. Of course there was no more talk of going to America, and as for the coffee-pot, it became regarded as a precious heirloom."

THE ELEPHANT COUNTRY.

Something to Confirm the Truthful Statements of the Mariner Sinbad.

[From the London Telegraph.]

Somewhere in the marvellous yarns which Sinbad the sailor contrived to spin for the benefit of the all-puissant Haroun Alraschid, and Giaffir, his vizier, is an account of the burial place of the elephants. Sinbad, surrounded by the monstrous brutes, has scaled a tree, in which he is besieged for seven days and seven nights. On the eighth day, an old bull, the "rogue" of the herd, rends the tree up by the roots, and Sinbad, falling headlong to the ground, judges it is the safest course to feign death. The elephant, disdaining to wreak its rage upon a lifeless enemy, picks the old sailor up, and quietly carries him to the great burial place of the tribe—a high hill some miles in circuit, surrounded by impenetrable forests and thickly covered with the bones and tusks of generation after generation of "the brute which bears between its eyes the serpent for a hand." Sinbad, with commendable prudence, continues to counterfeit death till not an elephant is in sight; and then, with an alacrity equally commendable, loads a trunk with picked tusks, makes his way with them to Bagdad, and so finds himself a rich man. Modern research has gone far to rehabilitate the credit of Sinbad the Sailor. We know that the long narrative of his seven voyages is no idle fairy tale, but that it embodies the genuine tradition of old navigators, such as Hanno, and that its main facts are substantially accurate. The valley of the diamonds actually exists in Ceylon; the great roc has once built its nest in Madagascar, and flapped its monstrous wings to and fro between the island and the mainland, and there is good reason to believe that the existence of the great burial place of the elephant race is no mere fable, but that high upon the table-land of Central Africa, on the farthest side of Nangaruyka, ivory is as plentiful as the fossil beds of Siberia, where are dug up the huge mammoth tusks that furnish nine-tenths of the raw material operated upon by our London ivory miners. Indeed, it would almost seem as if the energy of the Zanzibar merchants had at length found a way to Sinbad's charmed hill, for within the last year, the importation of ivory has doubled; or does each pair of tusks that finds its way to England represent a slaughtered elephant, and is a war of extermination being waged, the ultimate effect of which must be to render the huge brute as extinct as the dinornis itself?

The latter, we fear, is the true answer. The elephant, like the whale, is dying out. In India he is becoming almost as rare as the red deer in England. The herds have fallen back farther and farther inland; unless something be done to protect him, he will before long become, upon the main continent, at any rate, altogether extinct, and sahib will have to import his elephants from Burmah and Ceylon, much as we in England import our horses from Ireland, and our foxes from any country that will send them to us in sufficient number and of sufficient size and strength. In Africa, it is true, the evil is not yet past remedy. Over the vast table-lands of that unknown continent the elephant still roves in countless droves, and still holds in undisputed possession vast tracts to which rum and glass beads, cast-iron muskets and clay pipes, printed calico and cheap gunpowder, have never yet found their way. The respite, however, will probably be but brief. Almost daily crowds of slaves from the Zanzibar coast to the interior, carrying with them all that the native heart needs to make it glad, and willing to take payment in ivory for all that they have to offer. For ten or a dozen cartridges the Zanzibar trader can obtain from his wives out in beads and striped calico, furnish himself and his minister with rum and gunpowder, and can afford to wait patiently until next year's hunting season commences. In this way the Arab trader is rapidly decimating the herds. The elephant is a dangerous beast to meet face to face, but he is easily circumvented by craft. He can be shot with poisoned arrows; he can be frightened by midnight fires and driven into pitfalls; or, if the hunter have the requisite nerve and courage, he can be followed and hamstrung. And so the butchery goes on. Year by year Zanzibar sends inland a large number of bales, and year by year a large number of tusks is carried down to the coast. We may regret the idle waste, but we are powerless to stop it. Nor is it, after all, easy to convince a native chief that it is his duty to allow the elephant to multiply in peace. We here in England are burning up our coal, and leaving posterity to take care of itself and pay its own national debt; and we can hardly expect the wooly-headed African to display a virtue of which we ourselves are ignorant. What is it to him if in a century or so the elephant be altogether extinct, so long as in the interval he is able to drink rum and to dress half his ebony charms in gaudy yellow and red?

But, after all, rapidly extinct as the great brute is becoming, it is yet certain that we shall have supplied his place long before we begin to feel his loss. The Indian will supplant the elephant in India as surely as the train has supplanted the stage coach in England; and science will discover some material fully as elastic as ivory, and equally capable of being service in the shape of billiard balls—the one and only article of modern luxury for which at present ivory is absolutely indispensable. Indeed, it is not impossible that even before the elephant is finally extinct, science may have taught us to bestow the same attention to it all the elasticity of ivory—exactly as it has already taught us to supply the place of the bamboo, with its cast-iron and steel pipes, and that of the sponge with fibrous india rubber.

The Last Stroke of Fortune.

Twenty years ago an old house was still standing in Cologne, which showed to the street a frontage containing five small windows. It was the house in which the first painter of the Fleming school, the immortal Rubens, was born A. D. 1576. Sixty years later than this date the ground floor was occupied by two old people, a shoemaker and his wife. The upper story, which was usually let to lodgers, was empty at the time we write of. Two lodgers, however, occupied the garret. The evening meal and work of the shoemaker and his wife were sitting together in the room below.

"You had better go up stairs again," said the old man to his wife, "and see how the poor lady is. The old gentleman went out early and has not been in since. Has she not taken anything?"

"It is only half an hour since I saw up stairs, and he had not come in. I took her some broth at noon, but she hardly touched it, and I was up again at three: she was asleep then, and at five she said she would not want anything more."

"Poor lady! This time of year, and neither fire nor warm clothes, and not even a decent bed to lie on, and yet I am sure she is something or other. Have you noticed the respect she is in which Lord Burleigh pays her?"

"If she wants for anything it is her own fault. That ring she wears on her finger would get her the best of everything."

Then came a knock at the door, and the woman admitted the old man they had just spoken of, whose grizzled beard fell down upon his breast, and who, as he came in, sadly wanted to have a little gossip with him, but he passed by, and bidding them a short good night, went up the narrow, steep and crooked stair-case. On entering the chamber above, a feble voice inquired the cause of his long absence.

"I could not help it," he said, "I had been copying manuscript, and as I was about to leave a servant stopped me, who desired me to raise the amount of my charges. As I was passing through the town, they were ladies whom I had known before. I thought I could get a little money to pay for some simples that will be of service to you."

"I am cold."

"It is never cold. I will make you something which you must take directly."

The flame of the lamp sufficed to heat some water, and the patient, having taken what the old man provided, was carefully covered up by him with all the clothes and articles of dress he could find. He stood by her motionless till he perceived that she was fast asleep, and indeed, long after; he then retired to a small closet, and sought repose on the hard floor.

The next morning the lady was much better that her attendant proposed that she should endeavor to rise for a little while, and he succeeded in getting her to go as far as the Place Saint Antoine, a large room that she left the house, for, notwithstanding the meanness of her dress, there was that about her carriage which rendered it difficult to avoid unpleasant observation.

"Do you see that person yonder?" she said suddenly, "If I am not much mistaken, it is the Duke of Guise."

The stranger's attention had also been attracted, and he now approached them.

"Parbleu!" said he, "why this is Mascali. What, are you married?"

"He does not know me," sighed the lady, "I must have altered."

Mascali, had, however, whispered a single word into the duke's ear, and he started as if struck by a thunderbolt. Instantly recovering himself, he hastily took off his hat and bowed nearly to the ground.

"I beg your forgiveness," said he, "but my eyes are grown so weak, and I could so little expect to have the honor of meeting you—"

"For the love of God," interrupted the lady hastily, "name me not here. A little would too strangely contrast with my present circumstances. Have you been long in Cologne?"

"Three days. I am on my way into Italy. I took refuge here when our common enemy drove me from Paris and confiscated all my earthly goods. I am going to Brussels."

"And what are your advices from France? is the Dauphin still in the hands of that wretched cailiff?"

"He is in the zenith of his power."

"See, my lord duke, your fortunes and my own are much alike. You, the son of a man who, had he had too much supplied dimes, might well have set the crown on his own head, and I, once the queen of the mightiest nation in the universe—and now both of us alike—but adieu; she said suddenly, and drawing herself up, "the sight of you, my lord duke, has refreshed me much, and I pray that fortune may once more smile upon your steps."

"Permit me to attend your majesty to—"

A slight color tinged the lady's features as she answered with a gently commanding tone:

"I leave us, my lord duke, it is our pleasure."

Guise bowed low, and taking the lady's hand, he pressed it reverently to his lips. At the corner of the street he met some one, to whom he pointed out the old lady, and then hastened away.

The next morning a knock at the door announced a person who was inquiring for Monsieur Mascali; he had a small parcel under him, and also a billet. Inside of this was written:

"Two hundred louis d'or constitute the whole of my present fortune. Omaha, Nebraska, or Sioux City, Iowa; and no bid will be entertained for any sum less than that named upon the list of specifications and requirements and form of contract referred to.

Moreover, no bid will be entertained, under any circumstances, unless the bidder is present in person, or by duly authorized agent or attorney, at the opening of the bids, and is then and there prepared to show that he is fully able to carry out the contract in all respects, if awarded to him.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on the Missouri River," and addressed to the undersigned.

D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pittsburgh, December 15, 1874.

Notice to Printers and Binders.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until the 21st DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, inclusive, for the Printing and Binding One Hundred and Seventy-Five (175) Copies, One Hundred and Eight (108) School, and One Hundred and Forty-Two (142) Treasurer's Assessment Duplicates.

Samples of the work required can be seen at the office of the County Commissioners.

HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

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